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Japan's Loss, Russia's Gain In Mongolia

American Traveler Says Both China and Japan Missed Opportunity

Japan Lost Touch

Japanese Had Big Opening in 1932 When Prestige Was at Its Peak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Japan and China alike have missed an opportunity to support an Inner Mongolian nationalism which, while incapable of achieving national independence, might have been made an important factor in the conflicts of Chinese, Japanese and Russian interests in eastern Asia. This is the opinion of Owen Lattimore, American traveler and editor of Pacific Affairs, who has maintained intimate contacts with Inner Mongolia and Manchuria for a decade. Mr. Lattimore discussed the question with the Monitor's correspondent during a visit to Moscow.

Mr. Lattimore's views are emphasized by the recent arrest of several Mongol leaders in the Manchurian province of Hsingan, which the Japanese announced in 1931 would be given autonomous Mongol rule. Tokyo reports state that the Mongols had plotted to join Hsingan Province with Outer Mongolia, where Russian influence is predominant.

Road Open in 1931

In 1931 the road was open for creating a Mongol nation in Inner Mongolia and Manchuria allied with Japan, declared Mr. Lattimore. The Japanese could then have persuaded the Mongols that they should become Japanese allies in order to save themselves from Chinese colonization of Mongol lands expropriated without payment. But instead of giving the Mongols a chance under their own leaders, the Japanese immediately brought them under close supervision and control, with the result that the Mongols who felt themselves capable of leadership either sulked or drifted westward into that part of Inner Mongolia not yet occupied by the Japanese.

"The peak of Japanese opportunity probably came in 1932," Mr. Lattimore explained. "At that time, the collectivization program in Outer Mongolia, since amended and largely dropped, was being pushed to a point where it aroused maximum opposition, so that from the Inner Mongolian point of view, Japanese prestige and power were high while prospects in Outer Mongolia were uncertain.

Japan Lost Touch

"At the same time, however, the Japanese began to lose touch with the situation in Inner Mongolia. It seems to be true that before 1931 the Japanese had developed a small corps of experts whose knowledge of Inner Mongolia was remarkably thorough, and who had developed a genuinely pro-Mongol viewpoint. From the time that the Japanese took over direct control of Manchuria, however, this small body of advisory experts was no longer sufficient to handle the Mongol situation, even within the limits of Manchuria, and the few real experts apparently were swamped by large numbers of new officials whose viewpoint is strictly bureaucratic, who have no points of contact with or sympathy for the Mongols themselves, and who have spread among the Mongols fear that their future is one of increasing 'Korea-nization,' under an increasingly heavy and unsympathetic bureaucracy.

Lack Exact Details

In contrast, Mr. Lattimore pointed out, the prestige of both Outer Mongolia and the Soviet Union has risen steadily. The frontier between Inner Mongolia is guarded so closely that exact details of the relation-

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New South China Rebellion Reported To Have Collapsed

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4 (AP)—Kwangsi Province's stand for independence was reported yesterday to have collapsed in the face of persistent pressure by Central Government troops of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Earlier in the day Japanese news sources said Chinese troops moved from the adjacent Province of Kwangtung into Kwangsi border towns and established military positions.

But at that point the troops simply glared at each other and exchanged a few harmless shots in the vicinity of Wuchow, it was learned from British naval authorities stationed near by.

The Central Government at Nanking, dominated by General Chiang, declared there had been no hostilities.

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Drought Region Looks to Them for Aid

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John C. Page (Top) Bureau of Reclamation
Frederick H. Fowler Drainage Basin Study
Col. Richard C. Moore Army Engineer
Col. F. C. Harrington WPA Engineer
Rexford Tugwell (Seated) RA Administrator
Morris L. Cooke RE Administrator
H. H. Bennett Soil Conservation Service

New Steps Taken To Aid Farmers Hit by Drought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 — Three new steps to lessen the effect of the drought in the North Central States were announced today by the Federal Government. They are:

Inauguration of a cattle-buying program with an initial purchase of approximately 5000 cattle to be processed and distributed to the needy for food.

Expansion of the emergency job program in the 10 hardest-hit states to provide work for an additional 27,000 destitute farmers.

Announcement of AAA plans to buy 8,000,000 bushels of seed grains for distribution to farmers in the

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Politics Shelved in All Ireland For Famous Dublin Horse Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Aug. 4—All Ireland forgets its political and other differences today when the horse reigns supreme at the Dublin Horse Show, August 4 to 8, which is one of the most important events in the Irish calendar.

In handsomely laid-out grounds at Ballsbridge, people who are otherwise as far apart as the poles meet in harmony of interest. Sponsored by the Royal Dublin Society, the Horse Show was inaugurated in 1868, since which year, it has been held annually except during the World War. Revived in 1919, it was never affected or interfered with during the years of the Anglo-Irish disputes.

Persisted Despite Strife

When civil war harassed the land, later, the show was, on one occasion, carried out under the very muzzles of guns. The Dublin mountains, which overlook the show grounds, were alive with armed men whose rifles could easily have swept the great lawns and the jumping enclosure and prevented the holding of the show. But not a shot was fired while it lasted.

With the restoration of more peaceful conditions, the Horse Show immediately began to grow in importance and succ ss until, today, it has reached proportions far beyond the hopes of those who first conceived it.

The number of entries, for sale, for the jumping competitions and for exhibit purposes only, has increased to such an extent that the Royal Dublin Society has, in the last 10 years spent nearly $500,000 in enlarging and extending the accommodation. The daily number of horses within the grounds is approximately 4000 and some 30 per cent of these are sold to buyers who come from all over the world.

Founded in 1731, the Royal Dublin Society had for its object "the improving of husbandry, manufactures and other useful arts, in Ireland" and, in the 200-odd years of Horse Show was held it was a recup to that purpose. When the first Horse Show was held it was a recognition of the importance of the horse-breeding industry, for which Ireland is today world-famed.

This first show was held in the grounds of Leinster House—now the Irish House of Parliament. It is felt that, if the show continues to grow as it has grown in the last decade, even Ballsbridge's 40 acres will soon prove insufficient.

Included in the August show is a great exhibition of Irish manufactures and in its organization the Royal Dublin Society has played a very important role in the industrial renascence of the country.

Irish Industry Displayed

There are some 400 industries represented each year and the whole represents the progress made particularly in the Free State, in the course of the last 12 years.

Today not a single foot of space is available to goods manufactured outside Ireland and many Irish manufacturers continue to be excluded on account of the inability to provide space, despite the fact that the society has recently added a second large industrial hall to the main building in which the greater part of the exhibition is housed.

Beginning with 14 members, the society has progressed to a membership of 10,000, to which number it is limited by decision made some five years ago. There is, in addition, a waiting list of at least 1000.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Aug. 4

Soviets—Russian Workers to Aid Madrid

Soviet wage earners, free from diplomatic inhibition, undertake substantial financial support of the embattled Popular Front Government in Spain. More than 100,000 workers pack Moscow's Red Square; speakers pledge workers to assist the established Spanish Government and charge Italy and Germany with supporting Fascist rebels.

Trade unions assume a money-raising task, levying a wage tax on 22,000,000 workers throughout Russia. Officially, Russia maintains a neutral front. Individually, Russia, from top to bottom, is with the Popular Front Government. Russian sympathies have formally been aligned with insurgents assailing established governments; today they are with the democratically elected Spanish Government, which, however, is constituted in part of Spanish Communists.

Olympics—Americans at Front in Runs and Jumps

American speed maintains its steady assault on the finish tape to dominate the third day of the German Olympics.

Helen Stephens of Fulton, Mo., wins the 100-meter dash for women, garnering the first points for American women.

Glen Hardin of Greenwood, Miss., Olympic and world record holder, captures the 400-meter hurdle semifinal heat—time 52.2s.

Jesse Owens, Negro Buckeye Bullet, moved toward a triple Olympic crown by winning his heat in the 200-meter dash and qualifying in the broad jump, breaking the Olympic jump record with a leap of 25 feet 4 47-64 inches.

America placed two besides Owens in the 200-meter dash, and two besides Owens in the broad jump.

When the Olympics began today under cloudy and blustering skies, the team-point standings for the men were as follows:

United States, 46; Germany, 31¼; Finland, 30¼; Japan, 5½; Sweden, 5; Holland, 4; Great Britain, 2; Argentina, 1.

Details of Olympics: Sports page.

'Aski' Marks—Suspension Hits American Trade

A virtual end to German-American trade is predicted at Berlin as the as the result of suspension of "aski" marks—special accounts for German payments abroad, according to an Associated Press report.

The Berlin Government decreed an end to use of the aski marks in settlement of American accounts, but permitted settlement of bills contracted prior to Aug. 3.

Unless another working agreement is devised, an authoritative source said, trade between the United States and Germany will be at a standstill. American cotton and petroleum shippers were believed among those who would be hardest hit.

The aski marks are so called from the initials comprising the German name for the special accounts: "Auslaender sonder Konten inland."

They have been used for 60 per cent of the business hitherto conducted between Germany and the United States. These marks have been described as a revolving or compensating barter proposition. They have enabled American importers from Germany to finance exports to Germany.

Spain—Powers Seek to Localize Strife

Spain's civil war, though seemingly diffused over many battlefields, is pre-eminently concerned either in the taking of or the defense of Madrid. Fascist rebel forces in the North under Gen. Emilio Mola have apparently decided to mop up the Loyalist stronghold of San Sebastian —this to pave the way for the long-threatened drive against Madrid.

The Guadarrama Mountains, like the ragged, half rim of a scimitar, curve partly around Madrid in the North and conceal rebel troops, who bore the brunt of a reinforced Loyalist attack today. When the ultimate drive comes against Madrid, it appears that rebels must sweep out of the mountains across several miles of hard-packed plains—a Pickett's charge in its exposed nature. In the meantime, southern Fascist forces under Gen. Francisco Franco move northward toward Madrid.

Sober European statesmen concentrate upon keeping the Spanish conflict localized. Yet a threat of provocative intervention was seen anew as two German warships, Deutschland and Luchs, arrived in Ceuta, Spanish Morocco. The Associated Press reported advice that

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Sopwith Challenge For America's Cup Suggests Next July

COWES, Eng., Aug 4 (AP)—The Royal Yacht Squadron today sent a challenge to the New York Yacht Club for the America's Cup, proposing that the first race of the series be sailed July 24, 1937. The challenger will be Tom Sopwith's new Endeavour 2d.

The challenge is Britain's sixteenth for the cup which the schooner America first won in 1851. It was issued on behalf of Mr. Sopwith, who recently completed his new yacht.

Mr. Sopwith challenged for the coveted yachting trophy two years ago with his first Endeavour; but after winning two straight races, the English boat was beaten in three successive races by Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow.

The new Endeavour was built to the full "J" class limit, under the rules sanctioned by the America's Cup deed of gift after the New York Yacht Club indicated it did not care to entertain a challenge from a smaller boat, which Charles F. Fairey, commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club, proposed to build.

The boat is all-steel with a high-tensile steel mast and a new and original design. It also includes many novel gadgets.

23 Oil Firms Indicted On Trust Charge

Concerns in 10 States Used Pools to Fix Prices, Jury Says

58 Persons Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—In one of the most sweeping allegations of anti-trust law violations in years, the Department of Justice today made public details of an indictment covering 23 major oil companies, three publications and 58 individuals, on charges of creating and maintaining artificial prices and pooling gasoline purchases.

Practically every big oil company of 10 states of the Midwest is covered by the indictment. The 10 states where the anti-trust violation is alleged to have occurred are Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. Automobile drivers in all these states have been affected by the conspiracy, it is charged.

Manipulation Charged

The indicted companies sell gasoline and oil to 4000 jobbers in these 10 states, it is stated, the price for the oil being reckoned by the average of the spot market prices at Chicago, as carried in the Chicago Journal of Commerce, National Petroleum News, and Platt's Oilgram.

It is charged that the oil companies manipulated the spot market price by means of two pools, or concerted gasoline buying programs, one of these operated in east Texas and the other in Oklahoma. These established artificially high prices, it is charged, which were passed on to the jobbers and which, in turn, were passed on to the public.

Named in Indictment

Announcement from Madison, Wis., stated that a federal grand jury returned the Government's indictment July 28. It will resume its investigation Aug. 19.

Those named were:

Companies:

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago; Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., New York; Cities Service Company, New York; Continental Oil Company, Ponca City, Okla.; Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh; the Pure Oil Company, Chicago; Shell Petroleum Corporation, St. Louis; Sinclair Refining Company, New York; the Texas Company, New York; Tide Water Oil Company, New York; Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla.; Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla.; Skelly Oil Company, Tulsa, Okla.; Barnsdall Refining Corporation, Tulsa, Okla.; the Globe Oil and Refining Company, Blackwell, Okla.; the Globe

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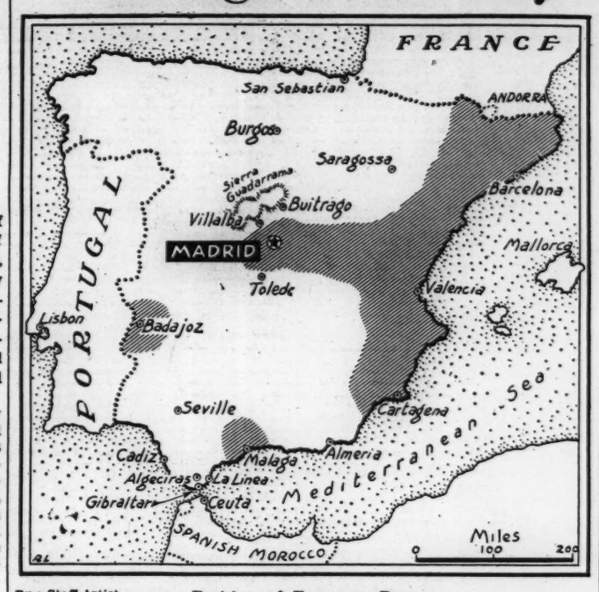
Rebels in Spain Held Back By Failure to Link Armies; Malaga Bars Way to Morocco



By a Staff Artist

Position of Forces to Date

Shaded Portions of Map Show Areas Strongly Held by Government Forces, Which Have Formed a Link Between Madrid and Their East Coast Supporters Around Valencia, Thereby Threatening the Rebel Center at Saragossa

France Extends Neutrality Plan For Spain to Three More Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 4—The French Government is preparing to extend its proposals for nonintervention in Spain to Belgium, Germany and Russia, following a conference at the Quai d'Orsay today between the French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, and the Italian Ambassador, Vittorio Cerrutti.

Despite semiofficial declarations that Signor Cerruti's visit was not connected with the question of supplying war material and airplanes to Spain, it is generally believed here that the Italian envoy informally conveyed to the French Government Italian preference for a general rather than a restricted three-power neutrality agreement.

Unconfirmed reports from Berlin indicate that the German Government has already signified its willingness to adhere to such undertaking, but only on condition that Soviet Russia signs the same pledge. Reports from Moscow that a Soviet workers' mass meeting pledged itself to raise $5,000,000 for Spain lend force to the German attitude.

Accordingly French diplomacy is now turning its efforts toward Moscow. The British have already replied, accepting the French plan, and Belgian acceptance is taken for granted. It is understood that the British would welcome an extension of talks through ordinary diplomatic channels to include not only Germany and Russia but also Portugal.

Simultaneously with diplomatic activity the Popular Front Government is stated in well-informed circles to attach great importance to the visit of Emlie Labeyrie, new governor of the Bank of France, to Berlin and Amsterdam where he conferred with Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, and Dr. L. J. A. Trip, governor of the bank of Holland.

Although it is officially denied that any change in France's gold status is contemplated, financial circles here express firm conviction that an international "alignment" is being prepared. This is taken to mean that the French are hoping for sime kind of currency stabilization.

Meanwhile a significant internal incident occurred yesterday near Marseilles. A serious street battle, in which four persons were wounded by rifle or revolver shots broke out between partisans of the Popular Front and members of the newly-formed French Popular Party headed by the former Communist, Jacques Doriot.

Factions in Civil War Follow Lineups of Cortes Election

East Coast and Madrid In Leftist Control

Rebels Hold Chief Towns in West—Government Gets Reinforcements

By a Staff Correspondent

Having Reached the French Frontier After Observing the Progress of the Spanish Rebellion, a Writer of The Christian Science Monitor Summarizes the Present Critical Situation.

HENDAYE, France, Aug. 4—After a fortnight's inconclusive fighting in Spain, accompanied by much unjustified slaughter of noncombatants, it is possible to distinguish the broad outline of the desultory engagements which have been going on all over the country.

Military observers see one of the best keys to the present situation in the distribution of Cortes seats after the spring election. Roughly, the eastern seaboard and Madrid voted Left, the interior of the country, except Madrid, voted Right.

Follows Cortes Vote

Today, after balancing up the contradictory claims of the Government and the rebels, one finds that much the same alignment holds good in the civil war.

The Government holds the eastern coastline from the French frontier to Cartagena. The rebels have Almeria in Andalusia. Then the Government has a little "island" round Malaga on which are based the ships and airplanes which are denying command of the sea to Gen. Francisco Franco, thus preventing him from bringing rebel re-enforcements on a grand scale from Morocco.

Rebel Contacts Checked

Rebels in Algeciras, La Linea and Cadiz have tried to take Malaga, but have been held up by irregulars. Events in this region are expected to have important repercussions on the issue of the whole struggle.

Apart from another Government "island" around Badajos, the rebels are believed to control the chief towns throughout West Spain. The various rebel columns, however, are apparently unable to maintain touch with one another owing to the activity of local supporters of the Government.

Rebels Checked in the North

General Franco in Morocco is trying to link with Gen. Guiepo de Llano y Sierra in Seville, and General Llano with Gen. Emilio Mola in Burgos in Castile—so far apparently without success.

The rebels' attempt to invest Madrid on two fronts has been held up, and though they are believed to hold Toledo in the south, to the northward they are no nearer than Buitrago and Villalba in the Guadarrama Range where a handful of determined guerrilla fighters could delay the rebel advance indefinitely.

Government's Progress

Meanwhile the Government has reopened communications with Valencia and has received important reinforcements with which, despite the danger from General Mola, it is trying to establish contact with its allies in Barcelona in order to invest Saragossa.

This is the most important military center in North Spain, where in addition to the garrison and arsenal are several munition factories.

Rebels Seek Sea Outlet

In the north the rebels are making a determined effort to recapture San Sebastian and have managed to take Oyarzun, a few miles to the south. Possession of San Sebastian or Bilbao would enable the rebels to obtain supplies by sea from foreign sympathizers.

Barcelona is settling down to a quieter life, though it is said to be disturbed by quarrels between various sections of government supporters. Workers are split in three sections—the Federation of International Anarchists, the Confederation of Workers and the Socialists Party of Catalonia.

Leftists Want Neutrality

Though it is impossible to predict the issue of the struggle it is perhaps significant that whereas the Fascists confidently expect foreign intervention in their favor, the Leftists are eager for neutrality.

Diego Barrios, Speaker of the Cortes, has issued an appeal that neutrality be strictly observed by all foreign nations in order that Spain may put its house in order in its own way.

German Warships Seen Off Spanish Morocco; French Planes Seized

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AP)—Possibility of international repercussions from Spain's civil war quickened here today with receipt of reports that German warships had arrived off Ceuta, Spanish Morocco.

Reports from Ceuta were linked with others that Spanish insurgents resented the use of "foreign" war materials by the Leftist Government

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Relief Heads Feel All Want Jobs

Say Evidence Indicates Bulk of 5,000,000 on Relief Want Work

Men on Relief!
Second of Twelve Articles

By **Tully Nettleton**
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A cartoonist in a business magazine recently pictured a perplexed business man being asked by Uncle Sam, "Why don't you put these men to work" The "these men" were labeled, from left to right, "won't work," "can't work," and "never did work." And the cartoonst asked his own question, "Who are the unemployed after you take out these?"

That is a queston which the research section of the Federal Relief Administration, now WPA, has made an effort to answer.

Corrington Gill, assistant administrator of WPA, says of the nearly 5,000,000 persons certified from the relief rolls as eligible for WPA work:

"We feel that we have ample evidence that the great bulk of these people are employable in every sense of the word. They are physically able to work, have had experience at some occupation, and are pathetically anxious to get jobs."

Building Trades Led

In a survey made last year just after the peak of relief load had been passed it was found that among 3,485,000 persons on city rolls the occupational distribution was roughly as follows:

Nine principal skilled building trades, nearly 10 per cent of total; eight skilled mechanical trades, more than 5 per cent; semi-skilled factory operatives, 15 per cent; laborers, 9 per cent, plus probably as many more unskilled and semi-skilled workers otherwise classified; domestic and personal service, including hotel and laundry employment, nearly 19 per cent; transportation and communication, including truck drivers, longshoremen and telephone operators as well as railroad and other transportation workers, 11 per cent; retail and wholesale trade, 9 per cent; clerical occupations, 5 per cent; farmers and farm laborers, 5 per cent; miners and mine officials, 3 per cent; professional services, nearly 3 per cent.

It might safely be said that almost any craft or occupation could be found on relief rolls somewhere, from roofers, loomfixers, watchmakers, bakers, typesetters, city firemen, seamstresses, tailors, tinsmiths, organ tuners, clergymen, detectives and radio operators to bankers, mail carriers and two women blacksmiths. Within the last year the proportion of white-collar workers on relief has increased as their savings were exhausted.

To begin, though, with the cartoonist's "never did work" group, Mr. Gill admits that they represent approximately 16 per cent of the relief rolls. That is, nearly one out of every six of these people have no previous work experience. But who are they?

A Tragic Product

About two thirds of this group are young people, between 16 and 25 years old. They came of working age during the depression and have never learned what it is to have a job.

The remaining one third are

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Jobless' Boos Shift To Songs and Dances

By the Associated Press

Harrisburg, Penna., Aug. 4

THE "jobless army" which has hooted and booed Pennsylvania Senators for nearly two weeks sang and danced early today, while committees worked over tax bills to provide $50,500,000 revenue, of which $45,000,000 would be for unemployment relief.

Karl de Schweinitz, director of the State Emergency Relief Board, pointed out that the $3,000,000 transferred from special funds to cover relief the last few days of July and the first few days of August would be exhausted tomorrow.

Won't-Can't-and-Never-Did-Work Class Found in the Minority

All Trades Listed

Police Anti-Crime Campaign Wins 300,000 N. Y. Youths

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—The movement to bring children and policemen together as friends instead of as suspected enemies has reached a peak here with the holding of Police Athletic Week in which more than 300,000 boys and girls from areas labeled "delinquent" are participating. Recreational events which are sponsored by the Police Athletic League of the Crime Prevention Bureau will continue through Saturday.

Having proved that "a child can't be stealing when he's playing baseball," the league is setting forth also that a view of one of the season's major games will help to keep youngsters wholesomely entertained and, accordingly, 2400 juvenile members of the league are seeing the New York-Boston game today at the Polo Grounds.

"The place to prevent crime is the high chair, not the electric chair," Judge Jonah J. Goldstein of the Court of General Sessions declared in a radio talk last night. "It's easier to build boys than to mend men. For every dollar spent on crime prevention, $1000 will be saved on jails and the control of antisocial conditions."

Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine said that "all of the private agencies dealing with youth added together reach less than one-half million boys and girls and there are over 3,000,000 youths in the city under 21."

"Without the children knowing it, there is a daily attendance and attitude record kept of each one of them by the worker of this bureau attached to the center," Commissioner Valentine said in outlining the use of the "trouble" list. "If the attendance is irregular or the attitude incorrect, a conference with the workers in the center follows and it is up to the case worker to ascertain the answer."

Suspension Order Looms For Lewis Union Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Trial of labor unions marshaled by John L. Lewis, the industrial union chief, before the tribunal of the American Federation of Labor is based principally on their insurgent literature. This record is so complete, according to leaders in the trial as to make suspension practically inevitable.

Compromise between the rival factions in the American Federation of Labor was rejected here today by the prosecution in concluding its argument.

The single line of the prosecution, taken in agreement with the trial court, consists in proving that the Committee for Industrial Organization, the loose alliance of the Lewis groups of unions, has defied majority rule and the government of the A. F. of L.

Of this there is no substantial rebuttal. The executive council of the A. F. of L. has confined itself to the one issue on which it finds sure ground.

Think Issue Only Delayed

Yet it is to be regretted, observers say, that the council did not go into the second question of industrial unionism. Though ignoring the conflict between industrial and craft unionism at this moment, the A. F. of L. cannot escape it in the future.

Of documentary evidence alleging insubordination and rebellion, the labor prosecutor, John P. Frey, has collected so much as to require six hours in the reading. He began with the opening of the trial yesterday and continues today.

For a task of this type, Mr. Frey proved well equipped. He has served as secretary of the Resolutions Committee of the A. F. of L conventions for 20 years, and his bent runs toward proving a case out of his opponent's mouth.

Represents Skilled Crafts

As president of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L., he was thrust into the duty of presenting charges. His own men are the class of skilled workers most affected by the Lewis industrial union campaigns. They are anxious over possible submergence in the new union which is enrolling all workers alike.

With the customary confidence of a prosecutor, Mr. Frey declares himself "convinced that there can be no doubt as to what the decision on the facts will be, though of course outside influences often enter to determine decisions."

Discounting the enthusiasm of an official demanding discipline, that still appears to observers as an approximate picture of the trial situation.

Chooses Own Grounds

The council has chosen its own battleground, is hearing abundance of testimony of purported "organized insurrection," and can only suspend—unless ultimately diverted by other factors.

Various others closely concerned in the trial now say that since the failure of the C. I. O. to appear, they cannot see any other way out than suspension.

If suspended, the C. I. O. unions appeal to a committee of the next convention of the A. F. of L. They will not, however, be seated and so be allowed to pass on their own discipline, according to present design.

In addition to his charge of interference with the A. F. of L., Mr. Frey also seeks to prove three other delinquencies:

Three Other Charges

1. Disregard of jurisdiction rights of national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

2. Attempts to set up rival central labor bodies, that is, local labor federations, in some cities.

3. Instances of use of force to compel members of craft unions to join industrial unions.

No negotiations of any kind are being carried on openly or secretly with the C. I. O., William Green, president of the A. F. of L. reports.

Within the C. I. O. no signal of conciliation is visible. The C. I. O. has consistently decried any possibility of its dissolution and held to its vast program of organizing the great nonunion industries of the country through industrial unions.

Lewis Once Was A. F. of L. Steel Union Organizer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4—Because he is president of the coal miners' union, many people assume that John L. Lewis, generalissimo of the campaign to bring half a million steel workers into trade unions, knows nothing about the steel business. That makes a guess without knowledge of Mr. Lewis's history.

Some 20 years ago Mr. Lewis spent two years here as an organizer of the American Federation of Labor assigned to the steel industry at its heart. His job was to organize steel employees. The central labor council of this city fixed him up with a modest office.

Mr. Lewis toiled without result and departed, local trade unionists recall. William Z. Foster followed him, and managed the unsuccessful steel strike of 1919. Steel was as yet barren to union seed sowing.

Now, whenever Mr. Lewis returns to Pittsburgh he finds his steel union organization occupying an entire tower floor in one of the city's best office buildings. His corps of steel organizers, doing work much as once he did here, approaches 200 in number, scattered through steel plants over 1000 miles.

The times have taken another twist.

Mr. Lewis, once organizer for the A. F. of L., is today on trial here before its executive council, charged with setting up a rival organization in defiance of the A. F. of L.

Airline Plans Fleet Of 'Super-Planes'

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Jack Frye, president of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., has disclosed an airplane building program involving an expenditure of $2,500,000.

Mr. Frye said that nearly $2,000,000 of the sum will be applied to building the nucleus of a fleet of "super-transport" aircraft, to develop research in four-engined transport planes, and to experiment in "overweather" flight with special equipment.

Accommodations for 23 persons, a special kitchen, new soundproofing devices, and sleeper arrangements are called for. The new fleet is expected to be in service within six months.

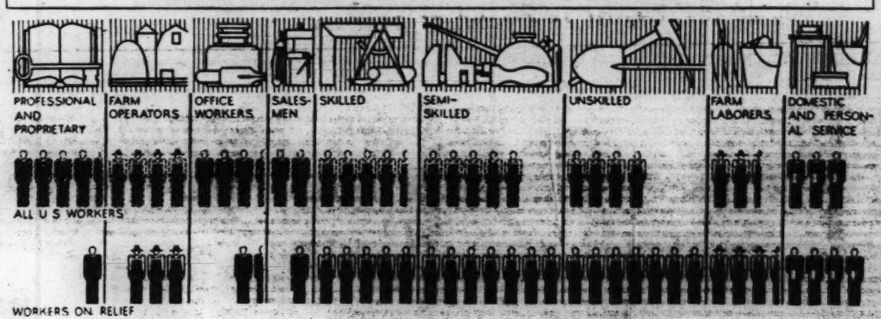
Pay for Jobless Planned By South Carolina Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's newly created Unemployment Compensation Commission, which was recently notified by the Federal Social Security Commission that the legislative act under which it was established has been approved, is expected to begin functioning within a short time.

Unemployment compensation of $5 to $15 a week is being acquired through pay-roll tax, the administration of which is scheduled to start immediately, although benefits under the act will not be effective until 1938.

Relief Distribution According to Occupations



WPA Research Division

Each Gray Figure Represents 8 Per Cent of All Workers in the United States, and Each Black Figure 3 Per Cent of Workers on Relief

Petition Drawn For League To Act On German Jews

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Intercession in behalf of oppressed minorities in Germany is asked of the League of Nations in a petition circulated by a committee of pacifist, racial aid and welfare societies here today. The petition also was released in Paris.

Among organizations listed as sponsoring the request are the American Christian Committee for German Refugees, The American Jewish Committee, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, B'nai B'rith, Alliance Israelite Universelle, Comite pour le Defense d'Israelite and the Comite National de Secours aux Refugees.

Precedents Cited

In a 36,000-word supplement, the petition cites precedents and legal sanctions for League action. It is to be presented to the League at its eighteenth plenary meeting in Geneva on Sept. 21 after having been distributed among members of the international group.

Observing that it was aware that the League was without power to enforce action upon Germany, a non-member, the committee said it hoped a trial and condemnation of the National Socialist Government's mistreatment of minorities would aid in obtaining cessation of abuses.

Injury to Other States

"It is within the province and competence of the League of Nations to treat this problem at its source," the petition says, "not only on humanitarian grounds, but also because the actions and policies of the German National Socialist Government, having their immediate effects and working direct injury in the territory of other states, constitutes a series of violations of the rights of these states, as well as a breach of solemn international undertakings and obligations."

According to Dr. Henry S. Leoper, acting chairman of the American Christian Committee for German Refugees, and Morris D. Waldman, secretary of the American Jewish Committee, the petition is the first to be placed before the League of Nations with a formal request for official action on the German situation.

Right to Legislate

They emphasized that it supports a report of James G. McDonald, former High Commissioner for Refugees coming out of Germany, which told of oppression of minorities. The League Assembly has the McDonald letter on its agenda for September.

"The right of a state to legislate as it pleases with regard to those within its jurisdiction is not an unlimited one," the committee holds. "The abuse of that right to the detriment of other states, as well as in violation of a solemn international agreement, is a matter of grave international concern."

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. The recent weather caused us to remark: "Whether it's cold or whether it's hot, we're going to have weather, whether or not."
2. Beef, Beet, Blet, Blew, Slew, Stew.
3. Write 13 in Roman numerals. Then draw a horizontal line through the center, thereby cutting it in half. Each half will appear as 8 in Roman numerals.
4. Intercoastal. Altercations.
5. C on T in U E (Continue).

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

General Franco, rebel leader, was received aboard the German ships.

This incident follows on the heels of last week's internationally flavored episode, when two Italian planes with ammunition, apparently bound for rebel territory, were grounded. Suspicion that Germany and Italy are supplying tangible assistance to Spanish Fascists is thus kept alive.

France continues its drive to pledge nations to strict neutrality. Britain responds sympathetically today. Italy stalls. France intimates that continued delay may mean that it will have to aid the beleaguered Spanish Government with supplies. The French regime, keenly hostile to Fascism, will apparently accept the decree of the sword in Spain, if no nation intervenes. It will not submit apparently to Fascism hoisted to power by other Fascist states.

Politics—Roosevelt Glances Landon's Way

The drought will fetch President Roosevelt to the West, perhaps, next week. New Deal officials depict the trip as innocent of political motives. Yet it is generally conceded that this barren drought area could be made to yield promising political sprouts, inadvertently, of course.

President Roosevelt, after a two-hour Hyde Park conference, decreed that the campaign should get rigorously under way by the end of this week.

Secretary Ickes, in a Washington radiocast, was already rigorously under way. Commenting on Governor Landon's presentation as a practical man, he said:

"It takes the highest kind of practicality to drive a four-in-hand made up of William Randolph Hearst, William Allen White, Gifford Pinchot and a du Pont selected at random."

Secretary Ickes's attack on Governor London was largely achieved by quoting Landon. The Governor's earlier utterances, allegedly of highly liberal, even pro-New Deal flavor, were invoked to discredit the sincerity of the Governor's present enlistment against the Administration.

Governor Landon, even as Secretary Ickes lambasted him, was radiocasting an appeal that Kansan herds be preserved from drought ravages.

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, continued in role of grand inquisitor of the campaign. Again he addressed a letter to Governor Landon requesting his views on the sharecropper situation in the South. He also attacked accounts of labor conditions in Kansas mines.

On lesser political fronts, the powerful Pendergast machine in Missouri was striving to put over its gubernatorial candidate in a primary election. The Pendergast man, Maj. Lloyd C. Stark, is opposed by William Hirth, a Pendergast foe. Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas bids for Republican nomination in a three-cornered field. Other primaries, comparatively listless, take place in Kentucky and Virginia.

Oil—Companies Charged With Price-Fixing

The trust-busting stick sweeps through the air once again in the United States. Twenty-three major oil companies, three trade publishing concerns and 58 persons indicted by the United States Department of Justice on charges of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law are named today. Specific charge is that of fixing gasoline prices. Acting from the federal district court, the Federal Government will move to serve warrants on those named.

This development comes just as the petroleum industry, representing 1,000,000 employees, petitions the Federal Trade Commission for a voluntary code, under which the industry would undertake some measure of self-government.

Fort Beausejour Museum Links New Brunswick to New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT BEAUSEJOUR, N. B., Aug. 4—Another of the many links joining the history of New England with that of the Maritime Provinces, the old-time Acadie, is recalled by the opening of the new Dominion Historical Museum at Fort Beausejour in eastern New Brunswick last Saturday. The ceremony was attended by high government officials from Ottawa, and by R. B. Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada. The United States was represented by Hugh A. Watson, Consul General in the Maritimes.

The museum was erected by the Historic Sites and Monument Board of Canada, whose representative is Dr. John Clarence Webster, who presided at the ceremony.

Fort Beausejour was one of the wrestling points between New England and New France for the possession of what is now the Dominion of Canada. It is situated at the head of the Bay of Fundy on the Isthmus of Chignecto, connecting New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and only two miles off the main highway between the two.

On June 16, 1755, this fort was captured by 2000 New England troops, Shirley's Regiment, under Lieut. Cols. John Winslow and George Scott of Massachusetts, with about 300 British regulars and a small artillery train. The command of the expedition was entrusted to Lieut. Col. Robert Monckton.

Passed into British Hands

By the reduction of this fortress the part of Acadie that is now New Brunswick passed into the hands of the British. It was a preliminary to the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe four years later.

The name Beausejour was changed to that of Fort Cumberland, and for many years it was occupied by a British garrison. During the Revolutionary War it was attacked by a party of New Englanders under Jonathan Eddy, who had come to live in Nova Scotia and was a member of the Legislature.

He was assisted by some New England colonists from Chignecto and the Saint John River country who were in active sympathy with their rebellious brethren. This attack proved unsucessful, and the men were obliged to take to the woods. They made their way across country to Maine, suffering considerable hardships on the way.

Garrison Withdrawn

The garrison at Fort Beausejour was withdrawn after the War of 1812, and the fort was allowed to go to ruin. It was not until 1926 that steps were taken to restore it, and make the surroundings into a national park.

The new museum occupies a grassy ridge overlooking the Bay of Fundy and the wide Tantramar marshes. It houses an interesting collection of maps, records, portraits and relics of the Chignecto district that are of interest not alone to New Brunswick but to Massachusetts as well.

Must Aid Worthy Needy, New Jersey Cities Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 4—With a warning from Arthur Mudd, New Jersey State Director of Relief, that no community should deny relief "to the worthy needy," the form resolutions which must be adopted before financial aid can be received from the State were placed before local governments in New Jersey today.

Mr. Mudd stressed that the cities and towns must practice economy in dispensing relief grants from the $6,000,000 which New Jersey derived from inheritance taxes on the Dorrance estate, but he also served notice that all worthy persons must receive assistance pending determination of their eligibility.

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Men on Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

nearly all women, most of them housewives whom necessity and change of family circumstances has forced to seek employment though without experience. Thus the "never-did-work"-ers constitute in the eyes of relief officials one of the most tragic products of the depression.

But where are the congenital loafers, the vagrants, the "bums," the no-accounts and the shiftless? Common knowledge tells us they are there, and the relief administration does not wholly deny it.

There are specimens of humanity, some in almost every community, who simply, in the cartoonist's phrase, "won't work." They are apparently content with a mere animal existence and to have that given to them; they seem not to care whether their families survive or not; and they can find some excuse for avoiding any job that is offered.

Dumped on Relief Rolls

They were taken care of as paupers or in some other manner either by the poor-law administrators of cities and counties or by private agencies before federal unemployment relief came along. Naturally, since they couldn't be allowed to starve, they were dumped on the relief rolls with the rest.

Social workers aver that their number is not so large as is commonly supposed. In absolute figures they may number a good many tens of thousands in the United States. But the number is approximately only what it was before the depression—such is the official point of view—and when submerged among the millions who have been genuinely out of work through no fault of their own in the years since 1930, these habitual "won't work"-ers constitute such a small proportion as to be hardly susceptible of measurement. At least, that is the report of the WPA research section.

This report may be taken with one or two grains of salt from the findings of the Maryland State Survey Commission on Relief, which quotes the brief statements of some of its police investigators. In a white family that was receiving $11.30 a week and had been on relief for six years, the patrolman reported, "Husband refused to work for $45 per month."

Another white man with a very neglected family refused a $45 PWA job, according to the return.

"Reason was it didn't suit him. He dresses very flashily and spends considerable time in beer saloon. Impresses me as being very lazy and satisfied with present conditions."

A Negro relief recipient was described by his own wife in the comment to the investigator, "After he receives his first month's pay he ain't going to work for nobody."

Welfare "Must Keep Her"

A Negro woman was stated to have left her last place of employment when the relief started to help her. Another had been on relief three years and "has not worked since she says the welfare must keep her."

The WPA statistics chasers arrive at their favorable deduction from a survey made of so-called unemployables on urban relief rolls. Of 520,000 cases so catalogued in the cities—this study not covering rural relief—it was found that 24 per cent would be considered too old to work, 30 per cent were physically handicapped and approximately 44 per cent were mothers with dependent children who needed their care and would take practically as much as the mother could earn for support in nursery homes.

Whittling Down the List

This leaves 2 per cent as accounting for all other so-called unemployables, including those whose work records or lack of work records placed them obviously in the "good-for-nothing" category.

One further observation may be made from an outside point of view in this connection, however. That is, that in every case where a man or woman has any semblance of claim to a trade the social worker is likely to concede the benefit of the doubt and list it as an occupation in the case record. This may not mean that the person is a desirable employee or a really willing worker in the line designated.

This business of whether a man will or won't work is generally a matter of degree rather than of outright willingness or unwillingness. Some who would not actually turn down a job are rather good at getting out of the way if they see one coming.

Some Are Very Choosy

Some can be very particular about whether it's the kind of work they want, the hours they want, whether it's too heavy or too far from home or whether the pay is sufficient. They may either work hard or try to "make the job last" when once employed.

But subject to these considerations it may be noted that according to WPA figures five sixths of the families on relief in cities have at least one employable member, and under the recent policy of returning responsibility for so-called unemployables to the states and local agencies, the rest have figuratively been placed on the doorsteps of their home communities to be taken care of as those communities see fit.

Loafers Are Minimized

Thus by the new allocation of the load the habitual loafers ostensibly are a small trickle in the stream of aged, handicapped and needed-at-home mothers going back to dependence on local support; and what will be done with them or for them is a matter for local determination.

This is not to say that the congenitally "tired" fellow, whom the community has been accustomed to support at least in part even before the depression, is being turned back in exactly the same condition or with the same characteristics as when federal relief found him. He may not be quite so easy for the locality to handle as he was before the sudden mass joblessness of millions of persons with better work records made it easy for him to squeeze into the line for the relief provided for them.

Undermining Moral Fiber

A manager of a chamber of commerce in a medium-sized industrial city in the Middle West gives a close-up observation relatively moderate in tone which helps to answer the query in the national chamber's magazine as to the prevalence of dislike for work among the out-of-work.

"As I see it in my city," he says, "there are four classes of people who are losing their fiber under relief.

"The first one is the casual worker, who does some odd jobs and works when he has to. In the past he managed to get along by the kindness of indulgent neighbors and perhaps some public charity. He was kept from starving or freezing. Now the security of relief delights him. He is even more convinced than ever that the world owes him a living.

"The second is the seasonal worker. Formerly he knew his work would last only, say, eight or nine months of the year and he saved some of his wages or planted a garden or looked for a second job to carry him through the lean months. Now he turns at once to relief. Sometimes he may be a little less eager to return to work when the plants reopen.

"The third is an occasional farmer or small shopkeepeer who turns to relief to fill out a pinched family budget. I know one farmer who learned that by coming to town he could get flour and groceries given to him, and has come to depend on it. The farm is not so well worked as it was, and the man has run down too.

Just Plain Chiselers

"Then, fourth, there is the plain chiseler. He can earn enough to get by on if he wants to, but it isn't his nature to pass up a chance of getting something for nothing. I don't suppose relief is responsible for his lack of conscience, but it has made it easy for him to be dishonest."

So, whether the proportion is as large as some irritated employers allege or as small as some sympathetic social workers contend, there is a certain amount of disinclination to work, and local relief agencies along with the battered business man will have to brace themselves to cope with it.

Chicago Relief Marchers Besiege State Assembly

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 4 (AP)—Three hundred men and women, most of them from Chicago, reached here today and announced they intended to "camp on the doorstep of the Legislature until our relief demands are satisfied."

Charles Rossio of Duquoin, state chairman of the Illinois Workers Alliance, spokesman for the marchers, said they would be augmented by several hundred more. The first arrivals came in eight trucks from Chicago and three truckloads from Franklin County, in the southern part of the State.

The plan of the group, Mr. Rossio said, was to make their demands "through the galleries of the Assembly" which reconvenes its special session on relief today.

Probation Found Invalid When Joined To Prison Sentence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—The probationary status of hundreds of persons released from federal prisons was under a cloud today in consequence of a ruling by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals that a federal judge may not include both a prison term and a probationary extension in the same sentence.

Handing down an opinion in the case of Charles Greenhaus, "boy wizard of Wall Street," who in 1931 was sentenced to three years in prison and seven years on probation upon conviction of mail frauds, the Circuit Court held that federal judges could choose between giving prison sentences and placing defendants upon probation, but they could not give both punishments to the same person.

Greenhaus, released in 1934, was subject to a demand by Judge Mortimer W. Byers that he be recommitted for the remainder of his probationary term—three years and eight months—after having been accused of violating the securities act of New Jersey by defrauding a woman investor of $20,000 in securities.

Joseph Brill attorney for Greenhaus, appealed Judge Byer's decision, charging that under the Federal Probation Act, a judge could not impose both prison and probationary sentences. He asked that the probation be ignored.

The court agreed in part with Mr. Brill's claim, but held that the prison sentence was legal and that the error in placing Greenhaus on probation had been remedied through his recommitment.

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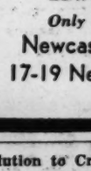
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T	O	E		E	R	O

New Mexico and Arizona States of Many Contrasts

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

I laugh when I recall that my impressions of New Mexico were just a hot, dry desert. It is more truly a state of contrasts. There are deserts, of course, where only the cactus blooms. But there are also Truchas Peaks, rising 13,500 feet and covered with perpetual snow. Below timber line there are splendid forests, trout streams and a wealth of wild flowers. I gained a vivid impression of the varying altitudes of the state when I learned that New Mexico has the widest range of bird life of any state in the Union, extending from the arctic ptarmigan to semi-tropical birds along the Mexican border.

Unfortunately the hasty traveler sees only the dry stretches along the railroads. If you would know New Mexico it is better to plan trips off the railroads and main highways. Oiled highways form a cross over the State, the graveled roads are good and the dirt roads quite passable in dry weather. There are accommodations to fit every purse from auto camps to dude ranches and resort hotels.

But in traveling up and down the State the aridity of the landscape remains New Mexico's chief characteristic. First there is the dry, sparkling air that fills one with exuberant vitality and amazes the eye by the great distances one can see, as though the human lens had reached its possibilities for the first time. Then there is the play of light and shadow over the distances, puffy white clouds against the turquoise sky leaving pools of shadow racing over the tawny plains. Hues of blue, rose, violet and gold blend into each other in the brilliant sunlight with the sharp definition of shadows from deep cañons and rock-rimmed mesas. Shrub evergreens dot the lower foothills. The subtle mystery of the desert spells a fascination for those who respond to it.

* * *

Water is the most important element in this semi-arid land. River courses proclaim themselves in grateful green valleys and orchards, winding through the desert landscape. Beside the rivers one finds the habitations of human beings. Consequently the Rio Grande water shed from Colorado to the Mexican border has played the largest part in the human history of the State.

In the tributary cañons such as the Rito de los Frijoles and Puye, 35 miles from Santa Fe, I climbed into cliff-dwellings where men and women lived in holes-in-the-wall a thousand years ago. Their descendants are the Pueblo Indians who live and carry on their crafts in 19 pueblos, mostly situated between the modern little city of Albuquerque and the twin adobe castles of Taos. Spaniards blazed the trail from Chihuahua up the Rio Grande water course and settled in quiet villages where the same families have continued to till their fields, weave, spin and sing old folk songs for 300 years. American traders followed over the Santa Fe Trail to make their homes in the Spanish settlements near the Rio Grande.

When the royal representatives of the King of Spain lived in the Palace of the Governors at Santa Fe, New Mexico was roughly divided into the upper and lower river country. The altitude division still presents a contrast in the State. In the Rio Abajo, or the lowlands of the southern half, there is warm weather and sufficient water, aided by that stored at Elephant Butte Dam, for thriving farms of cotton, cantaloupes and garden truck around Las Cruces and Roswell. Silver City and Hillsboro flourish with copper and gold mines, while the oil fields around Artesia produce a new source of wealth. Carlsbad is the center of the potash fields, but it's world-fame has come from the marvelous caverns hidden deep in the earth where the visitor feels like an enchanted Alice in Wonderland. These lowland communities are like southern towns, for their population has largely come from the southern states.

* * *

The northern highlands, the Rio Arriba, are still characteristically Spanish and Indian. Their industries are typical—cattle and sheep-raising, handicrafts and politics. Santa Fe, the oldest capital in the United States, is the focus of Spanish life in the southwest. During the annual Fiesta there in September I have felt that I was in a foreign country, for I heard more Spanish spoken than English. Ir the Plaza I saw Spanish folk dances in authentic costumes and heard wandering string orchestras twanging an accompaniment for old ballads sung beside tiled fountains where moonlight silvered the water. The Fiesta did not seem a "show" but a genuine outpouring of Spanish spirit. Even the architecture of the most modern buildings has retained the Spanish Colonial type.

Just before the Santa Fe Fiesta I spent the last days of August at the Inter-tribal Ceremonial at Gallup. Here everything was as purely Indian as it had been Spanish at Santa Fe, for Gallup is the gateway to the strangely moving Navajo reservation. The great attraction for me in Gallup was to watch the 4000 Indians who were camped near town for this annual celebration. Here were proud Navajos in their wide hats, velvet shirts and silver jewelry trading Indian ponies with the more peaceable Pueblo Indians who had traveled 300 miles to barter turquoise, pottery and red-tanned mocassins. The Navajos do not dance on the reservation "until after the thunder sleeps" and since I did not have time to spend the autumn following their colorful "sings" I was glad to have the opportunity to see many Indian dances during the three-day ceremonial.

The Pueblo Indians hold their sacred dances in some pueblo every month in the year. They are primarily dramatized prayers for rain. There are more fixed dates for the August dances than any other month. The Green Corn dance at Santo Domingo, Aug. 4 (25 miles from Santa Fe) will always be memorable as one of the most impressive scenes I have ever witnessed.

Yes, New Mexico is a state of contrasts, the simplest and most sophisticated living side by side. Deserted cave dwellings beside modern cities, Indians giving the Eagle dance while an airplane soars overhead, the oldest capital in the youngest state, cowboys, distinguished artists, politicians and oil drillers, ice cream cones and chile con carne.

* * *

Even native Arizonans do not always realize what a tremendously varied state they live in, and the traveler, unless he wanders far and somewhat off the beaten track, can hardly be expected to estimate aright the glories of this State.

I have met people who warned me against going to Arizona in the summer. "I was in Phoenix," they'll tell you, "and it was so unbearably hot I couldn't think about anything else."

True enough, perhaps, but no reason at all for shunning Arizona at any time of the year. I have been at Phoenix in the winter when the weather was glorious, and one could enjoy the picturesque desert with its giant cactus and fantastic hills, the attractiveness of the city, and the well preserved, nay enhanced atmosphere of western life. And I have been there in the summer when I must admit it was hot, but I had just come down from the Grand Canyon, where the nights were almost bitterly cold.

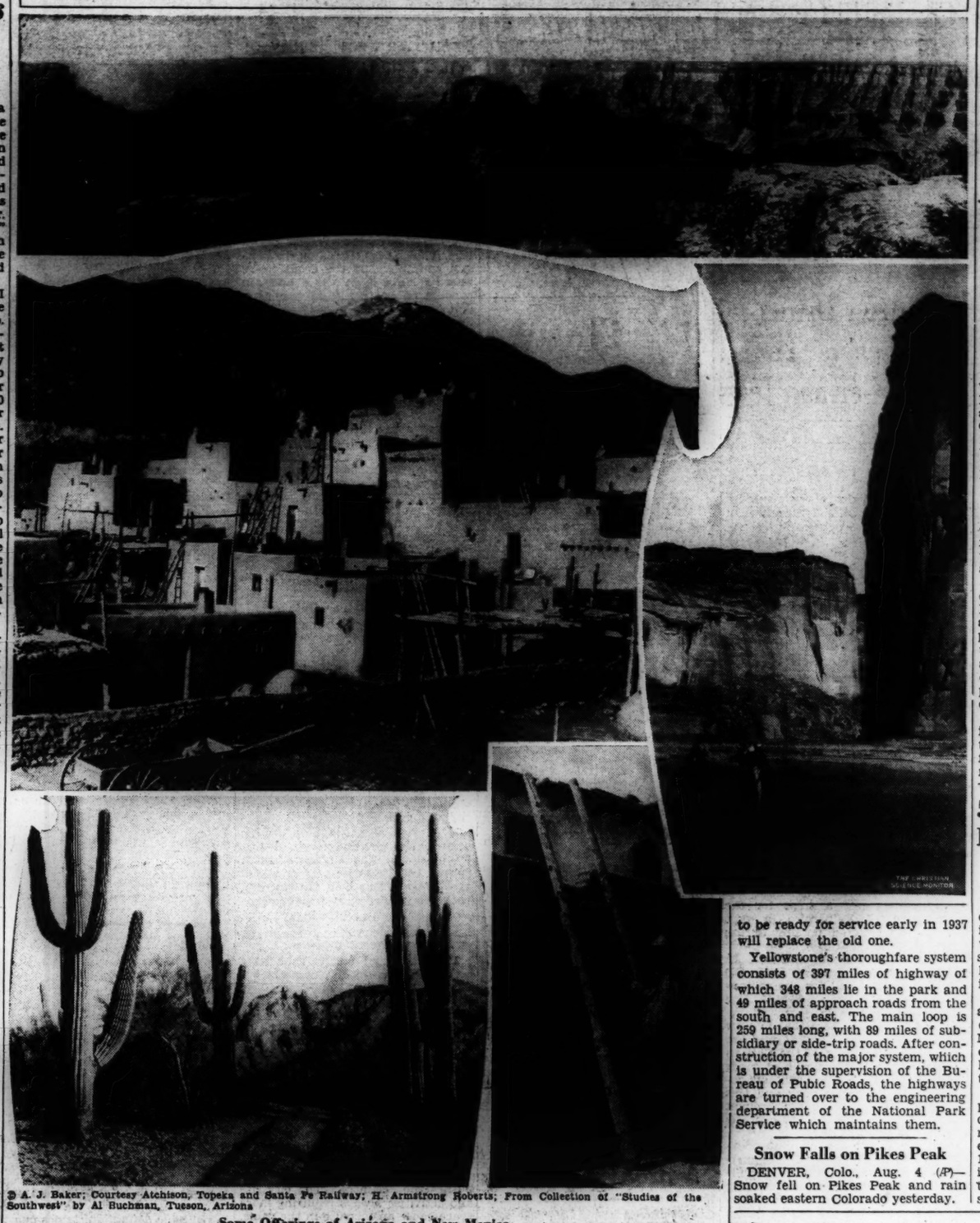
Arizona, you see, is really an all-year state. To the tourist the Grand Canyon is perhaps the most noteworthy feature. Summer or winter it is a glorious spectacle. The world's greatest chasm, a mile deep and 13 miles across, indescribable in its shifting colors, and bizarre shapes. The National Park Service has made the entire region accessible and delightful to the motorist, camper or railroad traveler. Excellent hotels or modest camps are available here as at many another scenic spot throughout the state.

Because the barren wastes of the Canyon, the Painted Desert, and the broad stretches crossed by the transcontinental railroads, many people have come to think of Arizona largely as a desert land. Even the residents have in many cases failed to realize what treasures of highland forests they possess, since lumber has often been shipped in from other regions. Each year, however, an increasing number travel to the high uplands, or the plateau country north of the Grand Canyon, to enjoy nature in an almost primeval setting, land teeming with game and streams crowded with fish.

To such regions, largely in the northern part of the State, the summer visitor is naturally attracted. In the winter time the warm desert country about Phoenix and Tucson offers a welcome haven to those who would escape winter cold.

To the more serious-minded visitor, Arizona offers interesting experiments in agriculture and an extensive mining industry. Verdant valleys in an intrinsically desert land raise bounteous crops, where a thousand years ago the Indians had extensive agricultural systems. Large cattle ranches, supplemented by dude ranches of all degrees, lure the vacationists, while mining, centering on copper, occupies much of the southern end of the State.

Giving the Tourist an Eyeful of Scenery



© A. J. Baker; Courtesy Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway; H. Armstrong Roberts; From Collection of "Studies of the Southwest" by Al Buchman, Tucson, Arizona

Some Offerings of Arizona and New Mexico

Upper—Grand Canyon From North Rim. Left Center—Adobe Terraces of Taos Pueblos in Sangre de Christo Mountains, New Mexico. Right Center—Indians Riding in Canyon, Arizona. Lower Left—On Road Leading to Hacienda del Sol, near Tucson, Arizona. Lower Right—Pueblo at Tusequo

Record Travel Reported In Central Idaho Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—Auto travel this summer through the Stanley Basin and Wood River countries of central Idaho has surpassed all records, vacationists from every state in the Union having registered at Hailey and Ketchum, records show.

A movement to create a national park in this section of Idaho is gaining impetus, said R. G. Cole, president of the Idaho State Automobile Association and the Idaho Wild Life Federation. He urged in a letter to the Idaho congressional delegation that immediate steps to that end be taken.

"Stanley Basin, with its thousand lakes, its massive Sawtooth range, its countless streams offering unsurpassed fishing and its great timbered areas with its adjacent million-acre primitive region, offers an unusual opportunity for establishment of a national park in Idaho," Mr. Cole wrote. "Tourist travel is fast becoming one of the major industries of our country, and Idaho surpasses practically all other states in facilities for fishing, hunting, camping, mountain climbing, nature studies and winter sports, but it is practically unknown to a large percentage of the people of this country."

195 Miles of Roads Begun in Yellowstone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—Major road construction projects under way or opened in Yellowstone Park during the current season total 195 miles, a report released through the office of the park superintendent, Edmund B. Rogers, reveals.

Perhaps the most striking change to be effected by these operations, at least from the public interest created, will be the passing of the old fishing bridge, which has long enjoyed the reputation of attracting the greatest gathering of anglers from all over the world. Crossing the lower Yellowstone River just as it leaves Yellowstone Lake, this old landmark has for decades been lined from sunrise to sunset during the summer season, with men, women and children who found here the easiest and surest method of catching trout. A new modern structure to be ready for service early in 1937 will replace the old one.

Yellowstone's thoroughfare system consists of 397 miles of highway of which 348 miles lie in the park and 49 miles of approach roads from the south and east. The main loop is 259 miles long, with 89 miles of subsidiary or side-trip roads. After construction of the major system, which is under the supervision of the Bureau of Pubic Roads, the highways are turned over to the engineering department of the National Park Service which maintains them.

Snow Falls on Pikes Peak

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 4 (AP)—Snow fell on Pikes Peak and rain soaked eastern Colorado yesterday.

Ellis Island 'Directory' Lists Many Who Made Mark in America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—The names of millions of persons who arrived in the United States as immigrants between 1821 and 1907 are being classified as a new geneological directory at the Immigration Station on Ellis Island. They are to be maintained as a permanent file for reference, officials said.

Sorting over bales of stained and dusty ships' manifests, research workers are tabulating the records of arrivals during the nineteenth century of immigrants to this land of opportunity. Five hundred persons, employed by the Works Progress Administration, are engaged on the project.

In studying the yellowed lists, clerks found notices of the arrival at Ellis Island of many persons who afterward became prominent in American affairs. One such manifest bore the name of Andrew Carnegie, who came ashore here in 1848 as a poor Scotch youth. Later Mr. Carnegie became a great steel magnate, and evidence of his benefactions is found on the corner stones of public libraries throughout the nation.

The arrival of Junius Booth and his wife, Mary, from England was recorded on a manifest dated in 1821. They described themselves as actors and were the parents of Edwin Booth and John Wilkes Booth.

Listed among the German immigrants who arrived here in 1864 was the name of Joseph Pulitzer, who later became publisher of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the World of New York and who gave the money to establish the Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University. Another famous editor, Edwin L. Godkin of the New York Post, arrived here from England in 1856.

John Drew, the actor; Dion Boucicault, dramatist; Leopold Godowski, pianist, and Luigi Palma de Cesnola, who became director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, all are listed in the records.

The papers revealed that William R. Grace, merchant and financier who became Mayor of New York City, arrived at Ellis Island from Ireland in 1846. John W. Mackay, miner and banker, passed through the immigration station in 1840.

Far from complete, the list includes thousands of names familiar to Americans either as statesmen, editors, artists, merchants or engineers, as well as men and women in other fields. In addition, the list bears names of parents and grandparents of Americans important in domestic affairs today.

Until the manifests were classified, there were no available public records of immigrants who arrived here during the nineteenth century. Persons who asked for information were told that it could not be supplied.

Alaska Is Attracting More Tourists Than Ever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Alaska, more than ever before, is attracting tourists from near and far. According to reports from the Canadian National Steamships, conducting tours from Vancouver for an Alaska cruise to Skagway and return, advanced bookings are heavy. Also the latest sailing of the Prince Rupert had a capacity list of passengers on board.

With this trend it is now freely predicted that travel to Alaska during the vacation season will establish a new peak.

Plan for Study of Crafts Is Sponsored by Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—A movement to have industry subsidize the study of crafts throughout the nation is under way here in Detroit, one of the greatest centers of mass-machine production. The project is under the consideration of a committee appointed following a meeting here of industrialists and school authorities.

Declaring that industry's growing recognition of its social responsibilities is one of the major benefits which can be traced to the depression, Frank Cody, superintendent of Detroit schools, predicted after the meeting that big business will play an enlarged role in the educational activities in this country.

Mr. Cody said that the movement would be patterned after the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild, of whose advisory board he is a member. The Guild, started in the fall of 1930, now has more than 1,000,000 members in the United States and Canada and annually awards $5000 university scholarships.

Youths Excel in Studies

He pointed to the records of the 45 boys who won scholarships in the first five contests as indication of the close relationship between good scholarship and craftsmanship.

There was E. Stanley Knochel Jr., of Baltimore, who solved the problem of powering his model airplanes and boats by designing a high capacity storage battery to feed the tiny motor he made from parts of an automobile horn. The boy also designed an air-cooled, gasoline-powered aviation engine weighing 14 ounces.

Gordon L. Drummond of Washington, now in his fourth year at the University of Michigan, perfected a milling machine attachment. Howard Jennings of Denver, attending the Colorado State College, is gaining recognition as a composer. Charles W. Gadd of Spokane, sent to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, constructed an integrator for use in the study of calculus in his first year in the school.

Musical Instrument Research

Raymond Doerr of Battle Creek, who was graduated from the University of Michigan, is conducting research in violin construction and developing a new varnish for stringed musical instruments.

Donald C. Burnham of West Lafayette, Ind., recently was graduated from Purdue University with highest honors and in record time. He not only managed to save half his scholarship award but built a hydroplane with second hand material he bought with tuition rebates earned by distinguished work in his studies.

5 Silk Firms Yield In 'Family' Mill Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 4 — Five of the larger silk converters supplying Paterson's "family" textile mills with raw materials and marketing services were agreed yesterday to uphold the price scale sought by striking owner-operators.

First of the converters to settle, according to Abraham Brenman, counsel for the Silk Commission Manufacturers Association, sponsor of the strike, was a firm alleged to have led opposition to demands of the weavers in the past.

"While the strike has been only partially settled, we believe that concessions should help the movement to organize commission weavers," Mr. Brenman said. "Between 1200 and 1400 looms should be working tomorrow. They will be assessed to provide a defense fund for the shops still closed down."

Goodyear X Wins Big Balloon Race

TOWANDA, Penna., Aug. 4 (AP)—A pair of balloonists who skimmed tree-tops across miles of northern Pennsylvania's hills just long enough to exceed a match race time limit, packed their deflated bag for a return to Cleveland today with the winners' laurels.

Pilot Frank Trotter and John Rieker, co-pilot, brought the Goodyear X to earth in a meadow three miles east of Leraysville, Bradford County, yesterday, approximately 14 hours and five minutes after leaving Cleveland.

They landed some 60 miles east of Niles Valley, Tioga County, where their opponent, the Great Lakes Exposition, landed an hour and 20 minutes earlier.

The Exposition, carrying Pilot Milford Vanik and Co-Pilot Anthony Fairbanks, was troubled with downward air currents and "a lot of elevator rides" for 30 miles before it landed. It came down at the little Tioga county town at 1:45 p. m. (EST). The Goodyear X landed at Leraysville at 3:05 p. m. The race started from Cleveland early Monday.

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Some 6000 Cities Join Hands In 36 States for Mutual Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Cities are becoming more neighborly. Some 6000 of them have joined "leagues of municipalities" in 36 states, and are finding it to their advantage to exchange technical information and in some cases, to unite in conducting "in service" training schools for their officials and in purchasing supplies. It's another phase of the development of intergovernmental cooperation.

Progress being made by state leagues of municipalities and their central organization, the American Municipal Association, is reported in the annual Municipal Year Book, just published here. Although the movement for cities to co-operate began with the formation with two state leagues so long ago as 1898, it has gained speed particularly in the last five years. Thirteen of the state leagues were formed in this recent period, and about half the cities enrolled in that time, states Clifford W. Ham, executive director of the association, reviewing this field for the Year Book.

Represented in Washington

The last year has seen other developments. The association has set up headquarters in Washington to keep an eye on legislation affecting cities and to make their point of view known to Congress. This is supplementary to its Chicago office, where the nonpolitical activities of the association are centered.

Field work in behalf of better municipal government is also being conducted by the association. Not all technical progress in city halls is being made in council-manager cities, it is granted by students of government. In fact, the improvements made under the newer form have stimulated officials in the traditional mayor-council cities to modernize their systems. Cities of all types belong this association, and many of them have taken advantage of the field service which 26 state leagues have offered in cooperation with the American Municipal Association.

Skilled Aid Available

Men skilled in the business side of government are sent out under these auspices to aid municipal officials in the solution of particularly pressing problems of their offices.

The state leagues have blossomed out in the publishing field, their national secretary reports. Magazines are publishdd by 17 states as a means of spreading information to members about advanced municipal practices.

Seventeen other state leagues publish bulletins. Out on the west coast four leagues decided they could do better by pooling their publishing resources and they are putting out the western city to serve California, Washington, Oregon and Arizona. State leagues also conduct what might be called municipal information bureaus.

Police Training Schools

League training schools are a modern development. Some 15 training courses were held for police last year. Other leagues conducted courses for firemen, public morks officials, assessors. Faculties of these schools often include officials from without the State.

Cities are reaching out for still newer forms of co-operative activity. One of the latest is co-operative purchasing. Small cities have found themselves at a disadvantage in their buying. By pooling purchases some of them hope to effect economies as the chain stores do. Leagues in Michigan and Virginia are experimenting along these lines.

Personnel problems are also being attacked jointly by smaller cities which find it too costly to set up individual personnel agencies. Leagues in Michigan and California are pioneering in this field.

All of these activities are in line with the trend of American governmental agencies in different areas and at different levels to co-operate. Municipal officials have been reaching out for the benefits of professional intercourse through such agencies as the American Society of Municipal Engineers, the International City Managers' Association, the National Association of Assessing Officers.

The United States Conference of Mayors, another intercity organization, brings the chief executives of the cities into friendly relationships and also represents the cities in Washington. All of these groups, as well as the state leagues, hold conventions. And whatever information isn't exchanged through the formal media of these organizations is simply and easily passed around in the hotel lobbies when members meet for annual sessions.

Alabama Women Take Pride in Own Boards of Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

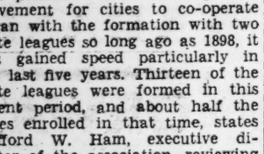
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—When the women of Talladega, Ala., organized the first Women's Chamber of Commerce in the United States they started something.

Birmingham was next to have a women's chamber and other towns in the State are now organized. The Talladega originators of the idea hope that it will spread over the United States.

The object of a women's chamber of commerce in a nutshell is to do for women and children what the masculine organization does for men. Stress will be placed upon the building of the city from an educational, health and artistic standpoint in contrast to the major object of the usual chamber of commerce to bring new industries to the city.

As showing the function of the Birmingham Women's Chamber of Commerce, it has committees on legislative welfare, public health nursing and public safety. The chamber is affiliated with the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs. It started out with a charter membership of 75 and has grown rapidly.

LOW FARES TO EUROPE



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U. S. War Vessels Cordially Greeted At Chilean Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Four modern war vessels flying the Stars and Stripes, were recently welcomed in Valparaiso, Chile's chief port. They were the Chicago, Chester, Houston and Salt Lake City, under the command of Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart, on an informal good-will visit following the conclusion of war games farther north in the neighborhood of the Panama Canal. It was the first visit of American warcraft to Chile for six years.

The informality of the visit was stressed but a large number of receptions and entertainments were crowded into the four-day stay, the Chilean navy and the local American community leading the arrangements. Chilean and American sailor boys soon established among themselves a notable spirit of camaraderie. A delegation of officers made the trip to Santiago where Admiral Tart and his immediate associates were received by President Alessandri.

Among the Valparaiso ceremonies was the placing of a floral crown in the monument to Arturo Prat, a national sailor hero, and a tribute to Charles W. Wooster, the Yankee seaman, who took a prominent role in the Chilean navy during the war for independence and was promoted to rear admiral. A pilgrimage was also made to the cenotaph on one of the hills overlooking Valparaiso, erected there in memory of the 58 officers and men of the American frigate Essex, who lost their lives in Valpairaiso Bay on Feb. 28, 1814.

The Essex, commanded by Captain David Porter, bravely engaged two English warcraft, the Phoebe and Cherub, when trapped in Valparaiso Bay after a successful raiding excursion into the south Pacific. It was the last occasion when Yankee and British sailors fought each other.

The efficient and exemplary bearing of Uncle Sam's sea-dogs was favorably commented on, while the newspapers produced special editions of cordial welcome. Incidentally, the lavish spending of the visiting sailors was a treat for the tradesmen of Valparaiso, a port which has suffered notably during the depression and ever since Uncle Sam built the Panama Canal. In the old days Valparaiso was the leading port of call for the solitary route by the Magellan Straits. The curio shops were well patronized.

It is considered here that in view of the success of this visit and the charming hospitality of the Chilean hosts, representations will be made to secure more frequent contacts between the American navy and this country. Two reasons are brought forward to explain the few contacts in recent years.

In the first place, on past occasions one or two unfortunate incidents were recorded, though the ill-feeling created at the time has long since gone and been mutually forgotten. Secondly, the United States Government is credited with a wish to avoid any unnecessary emphasis on its fighting power during a critical process in the cultivation of Latin-American good will.

If there have been any such reasons for omission to "show the flag" in the past, they do not hold good for the present and future. The spontaneously sincere welcome accorded Admiral Hart and his ships, the strong bonds of fraternity forged among the seamen of both nations and the complete success which attended this last visit should induce the United States authorities to cater for the desire of the Chileans and many other Latin Americans to see a little more of Uncle Sam's navy.

Truck Farm Ties City to Open Spaces

By a Staff Artist

Planted Ground Eroding Under Rain

Keen Eye Sees Beauty of Order in Highly Tilled Acres Near Town

Wide Open Spaces
Second of Six Articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A short distance out from the business and residence centers of any city the traveler will find farms, but the size of these farms varies greatly, being controlled by the general conditions. If the crops to be raised have a high value and are capable of a large yield per acre, and can be gotten quickly into the market, then we have what have come to be termed "market gardens" within the easy radius of the city. Through these the casual motorist hurries with a passing glance.

Many, however, have come to know what sources of supply these "gardens" are, and slow down in order to enjoy the real beauty, the orderliness, the thoroughly tilled (one might almost say, groomed) soil, the provisions for sprinkling during dry spells, the many means for protecting the valuable products in their growth. In fact, the observer may discern the patient interest of the "farmer" and his helpers in not only getting the most possible "off the land," but also in having the product bring the best prices, on account of its quality.

Push Farther Out

Before trucking became so thoroughly motorized, these market gardens were not so extensive as they are today, and they were located as near to the available markets as possible, allowing only for the slow, tedious and expensive hauling by means of horse-drawn wagons. Now those conditions are changed entirely, and the "market gardens" have spread far out, many miles, into the country.

The getting of perishable foodstuffs into the markets of our great cities is still a tremendous undertaking, requiring the co-operation of many agencies and people—is not, by any means, as efficient as it should be. But wise and practical executives in this field are studying earnestly to define and make practical the shortest routes between the grower and the user.

Investment problem

The ways and means that have been developed during the years are difficult to displace, however. They have required investments that have not yet been "charged off," and inasmuch as each medium or line of activity has brought its profit, small or large, there is a reluctance about giving way to any new order or method. The movement of our civilization outward and upward in its discernment of and desire to apply the best and most economical, which will at the same time be the most unselfish, will bring the correct solution.

The growth of our great cities pushes the "country." The city life and activities always requiring more space cause an increase in the value, or at least the price, of market-garden acres nearby, which finally must be sold for building development. The owner then retires to live upon the income from his pioneering development, or reinvests in a larger undertaking, which must, however, be miles farther away. Thus the city pushes and the country gives way.

Accounting for the Roadside

The foregoing observations give one an added appreciation of the scenes and activities along the roadside, just as an understanding of why an artist choses the size of canvas and lays in the background for his painting gives a keener appreciation of the picture as a reflection of his sense of proportion and discrimination.

It is noticeable too, that the market gardener and small farmer in suburban areas do better jobs of intensive cultivation than one finds in the outlying stretches. This usually results because of the high price of land, heavy taxes, costs for water and other supplies; and sometimes there has come to those tradesmen the wisdom of caution and restraint.

When Land Is Valuable

When the land they are using has a marketable value of from $100 to $500 per acre, the getting the last bit of profitable yield is important. A slight error in judgment may mean a loss for the year, a depletion of reserves, a scared effort to recoup the following year, perhaps then another loss, weakened defenses against fluctuating prices, and after heart-breaking struggles, failure. Too many such instances have occurred during the recent "lean years."

Protection of their investments in the soil upon their acres to prevent it from being washed away by heavy downpours of rain, or high water in the streams, is being given more careful study than ever before by these intensive farmers. Too long have they regarded these conditions as some sort of "fate." Federal and State experts have been studying these problems for 50 years, but for more than half that time they received scant attention; only an occasional market gardener being willing to help by applying the suggestions.

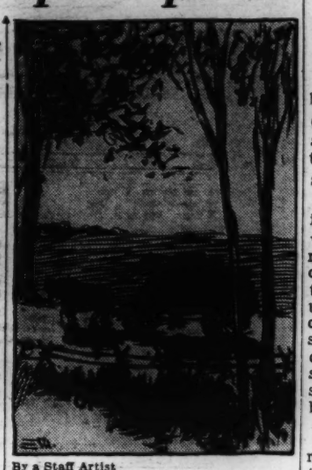
Erosion Must Be Considered

Of late years, however, more and more of them have become "aroused," as the politicians say, to the importance of this sort of soil protection.

Erosion is not by any means confined to the high lands and mountains of the vast hinterland of our country; it is one of the "little foxes" with very sharp and damaging teeth that bites deeply into the soft, yielding soil of the market garden. Many of these tillers of the soil, who sometimes call themselves "truck farmers" are adopting the terraced method of cultivation, especially where they have hillsides on which to set their orchards and vineyards, with other small crops interspersed. Others are resorting to small dams and breaks, or "brakes," with carefully planned ditches, trenches, or runs for carrying off the surplus rainwater of a storm.

Sometime those operating on particularly valuable land may give thought to providing underground cisterns to catch and hold this surplus rainwater, to be returned to the crops in time of drought, and the collected settlings or silt baled out and returned to the soil as fertilizer would be.

Recent experiences with "deluges," with even small creeks and rivulets running at floodtide, as well as similar conditions in unnumbered past years would seem to be breaking in upon the consciousness of many tillers of the soil. All must eventually learn that it does not pay, even with many years of escape from disaster, to cultivate with crops "clear down to the water's edge." Grass and grazing is being recommended for acreage in the flood "danger zones," adopting even more intensive cultivation on the crop lands to make up for the change on the "bottoms."—L. D. G.



By a Staff Artist

Early to Market, Old Style

Four Kings Met In Buffalo Bill's Old Stage Coach

MARIETTA, Ohio, Aug. 4 (AP)—"Don't remember any stories about me," Buffalo Bill once advised his friends, "and you won't make any mistakes."

Nevertheless, between 200 and 300 members of the Cody Family Association swapped today a lot of stories about the tall, curly-haired plainsman as they entered the second day of the eleventh annual reunion of descendants of Philip Le Cody, of whom Buffalo Bill was a direct descendant.

One story came from a close surviving relative of Col. William Frederick Cody, a relative who prefers to remain anonymous because of the injunction noted.

"He made a tour of Europe with his circus late in the nineteenth century and when he came back, he showed me an old stage coach he had taken with him," the relative recalled. "With an air of complete triumph, of having done something no diplomat had accomplished, Buffalo Bill said:

"'I had four Kings of Europe in that stage coach at once.'

"He explained he had shown it to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle while four Kings were there, and he persuaded them to sit in it.

"No, I don't remember the names of the Kings or the occasion. I do remember that they all gave him presents and Queen Victoria herself gave him a beautiful silver tea set. It's in some Chicago home now."

Journal to Study Nation's Opinions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 4—Princeton University's School of Public and International Affairs will release its first issue of the Public Opinion Quarterly next December, it was announced here yesterday. The magazine is believed to be one of the first periodicals devoted to problems of public opinion.

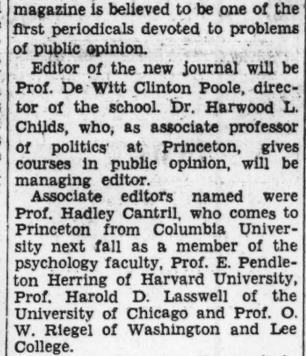
Editor of the new journal will be Prof. De Witt Clinton Poole, director of the school. Dr. Harwood L. Childs, who, as associate professor of politics at Princeton, gives courses in public opinion, will be managing editor.

Associate editors named were Prof. Hadley Cantril, who comes to Princeton from Columbia University next fall as a member of the psychology faculty, Prof. E. Pendleton Herring of Harvard University, Prof. Harold D. Lasswell of the University of Chicago and Prof. O. W. Riegel of Washington and Lee College.

In commenting upon the quarterly last night, Professor Poole stated, "It will maintain the character of a learned journal but as a meeting ground of thought and clearing house of information it will serve the interests of everyone who is concerned with the problems of public opinion, including besides teachers and academic research workers, public officials, leaders of organized groups, public relations experts, and workers in the newspaper, radio, motion picture and advertising fields."

Strauss Works on Operas

Richard Strauss is at work on two new operas.



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Used Stamps of Late Issue Prove Unexpectedly Scarce

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP) — Used blocks of four of the commonest recent United States commemorative stamps are proportionately scarcer than canceled blocks of more desirable collectors' items.

This vagary of philately is brought into sharp relief by a radically revised price list issued by a prominent New York retailer, which quotes canceled blocks of four alongside the usual listings of unused singles, unused blocks and used singles. Canceled blocks of four of recent issues ordinarily are priced at four or five times the quotations for used singles, which means that the stamps are not necessarily scarcer in blocks than in singles.

Evidence of Price List

But among the 50 commemoratives regularly issued in the last five years, there are eight exceptions, as follows:

Issued	Description	Used Single	Used Block
1932	1½ cent bicentennial	.02	.16
1932	3c bicentennial	.01	.15
1932	6c bicentennial	.01	.15
1932	8c bicentennial	.04	.40
1932	2c Arbor Day	.01	.08
1932	3c Olympic Games	.01	.16
1934	3c Mothers Day Rotary	.01	.08
1934	3c National Parks	.01	.10

With the possible exception of the 8c bicentennial, all of these stamps are the commonest commemoratives issued during the five-year period. Yet the prices for used blocks range from 8 to 16 times the price of a used single. In the case of the 8c bicentennial, it may be pointed out that its companion stamp, the 7-cent value, is priced at 4c for a used single, but only 16c for a used block, as compared with 40c for a used block of the 8c. Approximately the same quantities of both were issued.

One explanation of the relative scarcity of the blocks of common stamps is that mail-order houses do not use them on mail from which the canceled stamps are removed for sale to philatelists. Mail-order houses, or businesses with many branches throughout the country, are the principal sources of the trade for canceled stamps.

Suppose a large business requires daily bulk reports from its branches, the main office sends the branches supplies of desirable commemoratives, which are put on this mail. The stamps are later removed and sold to wholesalers.

Common Issues Overlooked

Naturally, the office manager thinks the common stamps will not bring as good prices as the better items, such as the 3c Byrd or the 3c Maryland stamps, which he knows were short issues.

Result: Large supplies of blocks of the better class commemoratives reach the trade, the commoner stamps are overlooked and comparatively few blocks turn up for sale to dealers, the commoner stamps in time become obsolete, and wholesalers find they have only small stocks of canceled blocks on hand.

La Hausse des Prix, le Franc et le Front populaire

PARIS—Le succès ou l'échec de "l'expérience front populaire" en France dépend dans une large mesure d'un seul facteur—le niveau des prix.

Le *New Deal* américain avait comme but de faire monter les prix—les prix de gros ainsi que les prix de détail—afin de rendre une marge de bénéfice au commerce et encourager ainsi une reprise économique. Pour ce faire, le Président Roosevelt dévalua le dollar et procéda à une inflation de crédit accompagnée d'une augmentation des dépenses gouvernementales. A l'inverse, en France, cette opération a été commencée par la fin. Se refusant à dévaluer le franc, on essaya une politique de déflation dans l'espoir de réduire à la fois les dépenses gouvernementales et les prix—particulièrement les prix des denrées alimentaires—nettement supérieurs au niveau général de ceux des autres pays.

Devant l'impossibilité de la déflation à rétablir l'équilibre budgétaire, et ramener les prix à un niveau normal, les élections de mai mirent le front populaire socialiste au pouvoir sur sa promesse de renverser la politique déflationniste des quatre dernières années. Son but, comme celui du Président Roosevelt, était de rendre aux Français leur puissance d'achat, en augmentant les dépenses de l'Etat dans l'espoir qu'un retour éventuel à la prospérité, stimulé par cette augmentation et par une politique d'expansion de crédit compenserait le coût de cette "reflation."

La tâche de M. Léon Blum, Président du Conseil, fut compliquée dès le début par une épidémie de "grèves sur le tas". Par ce moyen la majorité des travailleurs français obtinrent des augmentations de salaires et d'autres concessions que l'on estime à environ 35 pour cent en moyenne. Cette augmentation du prix de la main d'œuvre, le coût plus élevé des autres éléments qui entrent dans le prix de vente d'un article fini, tels que le transport et le combustible, ont fait monter le prix de revient et rendu inévitable une hausse des prix de gros et de détail.

Cette augmentation a déjà commencé. Les prix des denrées alimentaires en particulier—un facteur vital du coût de la vie du travailleur—montèrent immédiatement, malgré les menaces de poursuites gouvernementales pour "hausse illicite" des prix. Le danger de cette augmentation devint immédiatement évident: si cette hausse persistait, elle anéantirait la puissance d'achat accrue que les travailleurs avaient extorquée de leurs employeurs au moyen des grèves et sur laquelle le gouvernement basait ses espoirs d'une reprise des affaires. Se croyant dupes, les travailleurs réclameront certainement satisfaction, et ils réclameront probablement avec violence.

Pour enrayer la hausse des prix de détail, et empêcher la faillite d'innombrables industries qui ne peuvent pas assumer les augmentations des prix de main d'œuvre sans augmenter leurs prix de vente, le gouvernement du front populaire a consenti à venir directement à l'aide de ces fabriquants et commerçants. Par son contrôle nouvellement acquis de la Banque de France l'État à l'intention de mettre à leur disposition un crédit abondant et facile. Mais cette action serait insuffisante dans bien des cas, et des subsides financiers plus directs ont été promis à certaines branches de l'industrie et du commerce, et en particulier à l'exportation. Des réductions fiscales et des moratoires fiscaux seraient également accordés.

Cette aide suffira-t-elle à enrayer la hausse des prix? Peut-on la rendre effective à temps? De nombreux observateurs autorisés expriment des doutes sérieux à ce sujet. Quelques mois—quelques semaines peut-être—suffiront à nous fixer.

Mais même si la hausse des prix peut être ainsi retardée, le procédé est extrêmement coûteux pour l'État. L'inflation de crédit, si elle ne donne pas les résultats espérés de stimuler les affaires et ainsi d'augmenter les rentrées d'impôts, dégénère rapidement en inflation. Avec un budget qui est déjà en déséquilibre pour une somme de quinze milliards de francs environ (en comptant les crédits militaires extrabudgétaires), le gouvernement du front populaire se prépare à inaugurer un programme de vastes dépenses gouvernementales pour de grands travaux publics et d'autres mesures "reflationnistes". D'où viendra l'argent?

M. Blum fonde ses espoirs sur son pouvoir de faire sortir des bas de laines et des sous-sols des banques les soixante milliards de francs qui y sont thésaurisés par des Français craintifs ou tout simplement précautionneux. En rendant cet argent thésaurisé à la circulation, il espère donner un coup de fouet au commerce et à l'industrie, brisant ainsi l'emprise de la crise et remettant la France sur le chemin de la prospérité.

Mais réussira-t-il sans avoir d'abord enlevé la menace d'une dévaluation possible qui continue, malgré les assurances réitérées du gouvernement qu'il maintiendrait le franc à son niveau actuel, à peser lourdement sur l'économie française? Le niveau des prix en France, déjà tellement au-dessus du niveau général, même si l'on parvient à enrayer la nouvelle hausse, ce qui n'est pas certain, permettra-t-il une vraie reprise en France? Reprise impossible tant que l'équilibre ne sera pas rétabli. Voici les questions qui préoccupent actuellement les experts économiques français. L'avenir du franc, mais aussi celui du front populaire dépend dans une large mesure de la réponse que leur dicteront les événements.

[Cet article paraît en anglais à la dernière page parmi les éditoriaux]

Cantor Quits Goldwyn Films

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 4 (AP)—Samuel Goldwyn announced yesterday that he had given Eddie Cantor a release from his motion picture contract. Claiming that Mr. Goldwyn's delay in starting a picture starring him was costing him money, Cantor recently announced he intended to ask for his release in court. Goldwyn hired Mr. Cantor in 1929 and has starred the comedian in a picture annually since then. The Goldwyn office says Mr. Cantor's salary was $150,000 against 10 per cent of the gross per picture, and that he averaged about $250,000 per film.

U. S. Adds to Acres For Carolina Forest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNION, S. C.—With approximately 26,123 acres of land already acquired in five South Carolina counties—Union, Newberry, Fairfield, Chester, and Laurens—Comprising the nucleus of the Sumter National Forest, it still remains for the government to secure an equal additional amount of acreage before the site can become legally a national forest preserve.

Most of the land will be obtained through direct purchase or instituting condemnation proceedings. A staff of title attorneys, aided by stenographers employed by the Department of agriculture, has been engaged on the work here since January, 1935. The files of the local office contain copies of the original land grants supplied from the secretary of state's office at Columbia.

All titles are carefully checked from these early grants made by the English kings and governors of the State by the attorneys, and the areas surveyed by the engineers from the forest service, before the property is purchased.

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Wide World

British Autogiro

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New Single-Seater Autogiro Starts and Lands Vertically

Aviation Comment

The new Weir single seater autogiro, which is the British version of the American 'giro with the "grasshopper" takeoff, is able to land and take off vertically. The plane, which is built by the British Cierva Autogiro Company under license, will not stall or spin and can be landed on a city roof.

The "grasshopper" takeoff is achieved by whirling the horizontal blades, which provide the "lift" as in a fixed-wing plane, at a flat incidence. When revolving at full speed the incidence suddenly is increased so that the blades "bite" the air causing the plane to leave the ground like a helicopter. Thus, as so often shown in the history of invention, helicopter or vertical flight has been achieved not by building a helicopter but by means of a flyable invention which approaches helicopter principles.

Lift and Propulsion

Juan de la Cierva, inventor of the autogiro, also has declared that his ultimate goal for the autogiro is to have the whirling blades not only provide "lift" for the plane but also propel it through the air, thus eliminating the propellor in front. In this model a close approach to this ideal is seen in the small fuselage which is just large enough to hold the pilot, the lack of lifting surfaces other than the vanes. There are adequate tail surfaces, however, which are required to give the craft control when cruising at low speeds.

* * *

The growing need of aeronautical education in Canada has been recognized by the University of Toronto which has become the first Canadian university to establish a course in aeronautics to train young men in aviation careers.

Applicants for admission to the Toronto course must have honor matriculation requirements and certificates showing a grade of at least 75 in all mathematical subjects of honor matriculation.

Outline of Courses

The first two years at Toronto University's aviation courses will be devoted to engineering physics. In the third year the compulsory subjects will be advanced engineering physics; differential equations; introduction to the theory of functions; magnetism and electricity; mathematical operations applied to physics; physical laboratory; properties of matter; theoretical mechanics and options will be allowed in hydromechanics.

In the fourth year subjects will include advanced mathematical operations used in physics; aerodynamics; aircraft engines; airplane design and stress analysis; differential equations; dynamic meteorology; hydronamic laboratory; theoretical hydronamics and thesis.

It is hoped by this course to provide trained men for Canadian aircraft manufactuerers, aviation business and ground operations of air lines, talent which formerly was drafted from abroad.

* * *

Transatlantic aviation arrangements for practically the entire English-speaking world were concluded last week when Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary for Air in Great Britain, announced in the House of Commons that the mail, operations and financial agreements had been made among England, Canada, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland. The United States was consulted in the agreement which assures the speedy beginning of transatlantic air operation. England is scheduled to test fly the route early in the summer of 1937.

This agreement, of course, does not bar any arrangements that may be made between the United States and other European nations. In fact the United States has indicated that it is willing to make arrangements with other nations for transatlantic air services. It is understood that France has been negotiating through the French Line, its steamboat company, and Air France, its aviation company, for a service starting from a French seaport and terminating in the United States at Boston. Germany, which already is pioneering zeppelin service to American shores, also is understood to be ready for heavier-than-air service.

Three Firms to Operate

Under the British agreement three companies will operate for England and her colonies, Imperial Airways already having been designated for Great Britain. Canada and the Irish Free State will designate and incorporate their companies later. Great Britain will hold 50 per cent of the stock and 24½ per cent will be held each by Canada and Ireland.

The direct route between England and Canada by way of Ireland and Newfoundland is favored and the United States will grant landing facilities to the operating companies. In turn Pan American Airways, operating for the United States, will be given landing facilities from the other governments. During the winter period on the North Atlantic the service may be operated by way of Bermuda.

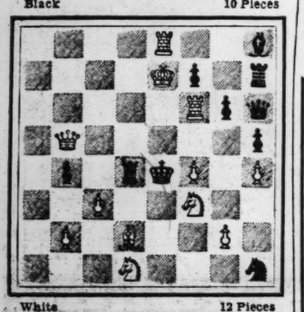
Experimental flights will be carried out at Pan American Airway's expense for the United States and Great Britain will pay for the English experimental flights. The United States and the other governments also will provide airport, radio and meteorological facilities for operation of the route.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

August 4, 1936
Problem No. 1849
By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black 10 Pieces

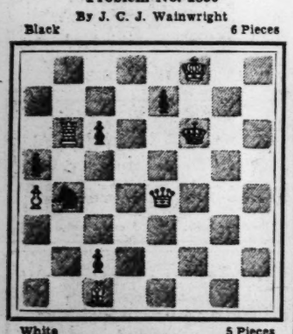


White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Fourth prize, Baltimore Sunday News, 1888)

Problem No. 1850
By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black 6 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(A masterpiece composed in the '80's. If a reader knows its first publication, he is invited to communicate with this department.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1847. R-B6

No. 1848.

1.	P-K4	K-B5
2.	Kt-Q4	
1.	———	KtxKt or Kt-R
2.	K-Kt4	
1.	———	Kt-B5 or Kt-R5
2.	KxKt	
1.	———	Kt-K2
2.	Kt-R3ch	
1.	———	Kt-K4
2.	KtxBch	
1.	———	B-Kt3
2.	Q-R3ch	
1.	———	Kt(Kt) moves
2.	Kt-Q7ch	
1.	———	P-B3
2.	Kt-K6ch	

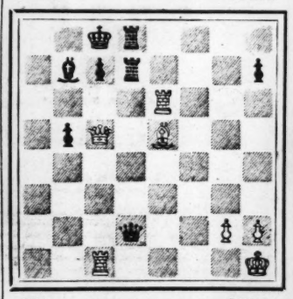
End-Game No. 315. White wins: 1 BxKtP. BxQ; 2 B-B7ch, K-R; 3 BxR, BxRch; 4 BxB, Resigns. If 1 . . . KtxB; 2 B-B7!

End-Game

This position might have been composed to illustrate a grand liquidation, but actually it arose in a game between Werlinski and J. Rabinowitsch, Leningrad, 1925. White emerges with a simple winning advantage in about eight moves.

End-Game No. 316

Black 8 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Entries for the 37th American Chess Federation Tournament which is to be held in Philadelphia from Aug. 15-31, should be addressed to Sidney T. Sharp, Hotel Philadelphian, Philadelphia, Penna. The entrance fee is $10.00, of which $4.00 will be returned upon completion of all games.

The tournament occurs at the Hotel Philadelphian (formerly Hotel Pennsylvania) and the playing arena will be the main floor ball-room. It is sponsored by the Philadelphia Chess Association. The Kirk Holland system of pairing will be used, and anticipates a final master bracket of 12 players, the balance of the field being graded into the Masters Consolation and Class A groups.

The winner will receive the title of North American champion, as entries are virtually assured from Mexican, Latin-American, and Canadian experts, as well as a host of aspiring Americans. The beautiful Kirk D. Holland Trophy will be placed in competition for the first time.

Literature of the event directs attention to numerous spots of historical interest throughout Philadelphia, notably Independence Hall wherein the Liberty Bell reposes, Christ Church, place of worship of Revolutionary heroes, the Betsy Ross House wherein the first American flag was made, and the William Penn House.

Last year's winner, Fine, will be unable to participate, as also will Reshevsky, winner of the national honors at New York, since the dates conflict with Nottingham (England) International Masters Tournament. However, Kashdan of New York, as well as Philadelphia's best, and delegations from Milwaukee, Chicago and outside, should present a formidable field, rivaling the strong aggregation attracted last year to Milwaukee.

The game below was played in this year's consultation tournament of the Mercantile Library Chess Association, Philadelphia. The early part of the game is somewhat dull, but once the position opened up, the Black Allies, by dint of a wholly unexpected sacrifice, won decisively.

Queen's Gambit Declined

	Ash and Winkelm'n	Goerlich and Ruth	Ash and Winkelm'n	Goerlich and Ruth
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	26 Kt-B5	BxKt
2	P-QB4	P-K3	27 RxB	R-K2
3	Kt-QB3	P-QR3	28 KR-QB	R-B
4	PxP	PxP	29 Q-B2	R-B3
5	B-B4	Kt-KB3	30 P-Kt4?(a)	PxP
6	P-K3	B-KB4	31 BxPch	K-R!
7	Q-Kt3	P-QKt4	32 P-KKt3	P-Kt6!!
8	R-B	P-B3	33 Q-Kt	RxKP!!!
9	Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	34 K-Kt2(b)	R-K7
10	Kt-K5	KtxKt	35 R-B	Q-Kt5
11	BxKt	Kt-Q2	36 B-Q3	R(K7)xPch
12	B-Kt3	R-B	37 RxR	RxRch
13	B-K2	B-K2	38 KxR	QxPch
14	Castles	Castles	39 K-Kt2	QxR
15	P-QR4	P-Kt5	40 Q-Rch	K-Kt
16	Kt-R2	Q-Kt3	41 Q-R7ch	K-B
17	B-Q3	B-K3	42 Q-R4	Q-K6
18	Q-Q	KR-K	43 Q-Q8ch	B-K
19	Q-K2	P-QR4	44 B-Kt6	Q-Q7ch
20	KR-Q	P-KB4	45 K-B	Q-B8ch
21	R-R	Kt-B3	46 K-K2	QxPch
22	Kt-B	Kt-K5	47 K-Q	Q-Q5ch
23	Kt-Kt3	KtxB	48 K-B	Q-K6ch
24	RPxKt	B-Q3	49 K-Kt2	Q-K2
25	QR-B	B-Q2	Resigns	

(a) This unfortunate transition from strategy to tactics is very interesting, Black being practically able to force the game from now on.

(b) If 34 PxR, Q-B2 and White cannot defend his exposed K.

Capra Once a Gagman

Frank Capra, the film director, once wrote "gags" for "Our Gang" comedies.

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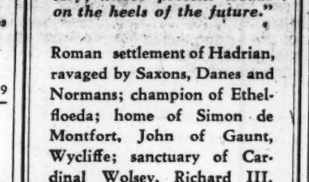
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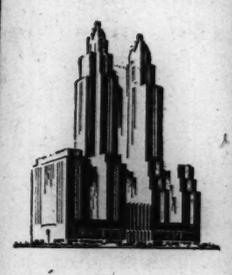
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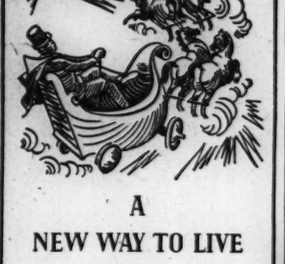
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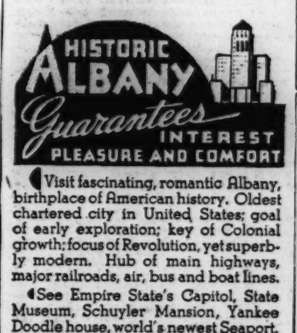
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Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

United States Athletes Take Four Firsts in Five Olympic Finals This Afternoon

Jesse Owens Heads Parade By Americans

BERLIN, Aug. 4 (AP)—Topped off by Jesse Owens's record-smashing broad jump victory for his second title of the XI Olympiad, Americans swept all three men's track and field finals, and broke even in two women's events today in one of the biggest days the United States ever has enjoyed in Olympic competition.

The tan thunderbolt from Ohio State bettered the Olympic broad jump record five times, winning the championship with a leap of 26ft. 5 21-64in., after twice bettering the Olympic 200-meter record of 21.2s. with succesive performances in 21.1s., pacing 11 others, including Mack Robinson of Pasadena, Calif., and Bobby Packard of Rockford, Ill., into the semi-finals.

The triumphs of Glen Hardin of Greenwood, Miss., in the 400-meter hurdles, and lanky Johnny Woodruff, University of Pittsburgh Negro freshman, in the 800-meter run, combined with Owens's second gold-medal performance, boosted the United States' point total to 83, assuring retention of the team championship after only three days of competition before crowds aggregating 300,000.

Helen Stephens of Fulton, Mo., meanwhile, recaptured the women's 100-meter sprint crown for America, beating the listed world record of 11.8s. for the third time in two days and dethroning Stella Walsh of Poland. Miss Stephens winning time was 11.5s.

Short of Record

The Ohio State flash, who also is entered in the 200-meter sprint in which he is favored to win and become a triple Olympic champion, was short of his world record of 26ft. 8¼in. The latter mark was approved last week by the international amateur athletic federation records committee and now is pending final acceptance by the I. A. A. F. congress.

Finishing third in his heat, Don Lash of Indiana safely qualified for the 5000-meter final. The heat was won by Umberto Cerati of Italy in 15m. 1s. Harry Siefert of Denmark was second in 15:02.8. Lash was clocked in 15:04.4.

Woodruff, 21-year-old star whose home is in Connellsville, Penna., won the hard way in the 800-meter run. Woodruff and Edwards dominated the race after a false start due to Lanzi's break. Woodruff was next to the outside in the nine-man field and rushed up at the first turn on Edward's heel.

Boxed in Backstretch

After being boxed in the backstretch, the American Negro, who runs like an antelope, lengthened his stride and ran around his rivals, leading as they ran past the halfway mark. Kazimierz Kucharski of Poland and Lanzi were close behind Edwards and Woodruff on the last lap. Edwards sprinted into the lead at the backstretch.

Woodruff, running outside, regained command 50 meters from the tape and finished strong. Charles (Chuck) Hornbostel, bespectacled Evansville, Ind., veteran, was never better than fifth, where he finished, just behind Kucharski. Harry Williamson of High Point, N. C., ran sixth.

Helen Stephens broke into the spotlight again, capturing the 100-meter championship in 11.5s., beating the old mark by four tenths of a second for the second time in two days. However, her winning time was one tenth of a second slower than her smashing victory in yesterday's semifinal trials.

While all this was going on, Uncle Sam qualified all his entrants for the 200-meter semifinals, Matthew (Mack) Robinson of Pasadena, Calif., and Bobby Packard of Rockford, Ill., making the grade along with Owens.

Schofield Loses Out

However, the Americans lost one member in the 400-meter hurdle semifinals, as Dale Schofield of Provo, Utah, was beaten for third place by Christos Mandikas of Greece in a "photo finish."

The qualifying places in the 5000 preliminaries were extended to five instead of four in a belated change.

Louis Zamperini, Torrance (Calif.) schoolboy, benefited by the change. He rushed up the stretch and barely beat out Salvatore Mastroienni of Italy for the fifth place in the third heat won by John Henry Jonsson of Sweden, who turned in the fastest time of the trials, 14.54. Lauri Lehtinen of Finland, defending champion, qualified in fourth place.

Gisela Mauermayer of Germany and Jadwiga Wajsowna of Poland, who finished one- two in the women's discus final, both bettered the Olympic record of 133ft. 2in., made by Lillian Copeland in 1932.

The German girl captured the title with 156ft. 3⅝in., while Miss Wajsowna took runnerup honors with 146ft. 7 31-64in.

Gisela Mauermayer of Germany captured the women's discus throw championship with a toss of 47.63 meters (156ft., 3⅝in.), shattering the Olympic record of 133ft., 2in. set by Lillian Copeland of the United States in 1932.

Miss Stephens and Mrs. Gertrude Wilhelmsen of Puyallup, Wash., were eliminated in the trials.

Hardin, holder of the world and Olympic records of 50.6 and 52 seconds, respectively, won the gold medal in 52.4s, Johnny Loaring of Canada was second; Miguel White of the Philippines, third, and Joe Patterson of Oklahoma City, fourth.

Competing in gusty conditions, with dust swirling all over the track, Hardin had some difficulty on the last two hurdles after a good start. However, the final 40-meter sprint carried the southerner to victory.

Two Americans were virtually even clearing the last hurdle, but Patterson, captain of the 1936 U. S. Naval Academy track team, faltered and was passed by his Filipino and Canadian rivals close to the finish, while Hardin spurted and beat Loaring by almost two meters.

Hardin, on the outside lane, was forced to make his own pace throughout. The blustery conditions spoiled the chances for Hardin to beat his own Olympic mark.

All three medal winners in the broad jump, including Lutz Long of Germany and Naoto Tajima of Japan, bettered the former Olympic mark of 7.73 meters, 25ft. 4 11-64in. made by Edward Hamm in 1928. Today that distance was good for no better than fourth place.

Don Lash of Auburn, Ind., qualified for the 5000-meter final, running third in the first heat won by Italy's Umberto Cerati with Ilmari Salminen, Finland's 10,000-meter champion, taking the fourth qualifying spot.

Tom Deckard of Bloomington, Ind., was eliminated in the second heat of the 5000 trials. He ran eighth as Gunnar Hoeckert of Finland won the trial.

Jack Lovelock, New Zealand's celebrated distance runner, withdrew from the 5000-meter event, thereby serving notice he is concentrating on the classic "metric mile" in which trials and the semifinal will be run tomorrow.

BERLIN, Aug. 4 (AP)—Summaries in Olympic track and field competition today:

Women's 100-Meter Final

Won by Helen Stephens, United States, 11.5s. (betters Olympic record); second, Stella Walasiewicz, Poland, 11.7; third, Kathe Krauss, Germany, 11.9; fourth, Marie Dollinger, Germany; fifth, Annette Rogers, United States; sixth, Emmy Albus, Germany.

200-Meter First Trials (First Three in Each Heat Qualify for Quarterfinals)

First Heat—Won by Bevern, Holland, 21.4s; second, Beswick, Argentina, 22.1; third, Taniguchi, Japan, 22.3; fourth, Almeida, Brazil; fifth, Salcedo, Philippines.

Second Heat—Won by Osendarp, Holland, 21.7; second, Schein, Germany, 22.0; third, Pennington, Great Britain, 22.1; fourth, Yazawa, Japan; fifth, Dondelinger, France.

Third Heat—Won by Jesse Owens, United States, 21.1 (betters Olympic mark of 21.2 made by Eddie Tolan, United States, in 1932); second, Orr, Canada, 21.6; third, Neckermann, Germany, 21.8; fourth, Sweeney, England; fifth, Guzman, Philippines.

Fourth Heat—Won by Humber, Canada, 22.1; second, Gyenes, Hungary, 22.1; third, Rinner, Austria, 22.4; fourth, Bronner, France; fifth, Chen, China.

Fifth Heat—Won by Haenni, Switzerland, 21.9; second, Frangoudis, Greece, 2.1; third, Sir, Hungary, 22.2; fourth, Dannaher, South Africa; fifth, Poh, China.

Sixth Heat—Won by Theunissen, South Africa, 21.7; second, MacPhee, Canada, 21.8; third, Strandvall, Finland, 22.6; fourth, Fahoum, Egypt; fifth, Liu, China.

Seventh Heat—Won by Robert Packard, United States, 21.2; second, Grimbeeck, South Africa, 21.8; third, Steinmetz, Germany, 21.9; fourth, Whiteside, India. (Only four ran.)

Eighth Heat—Won by Matthew Robinson, United States, 21.6; second, Tammisto, Finland, 22.2; third, Hofmeister, Argentine, 22.3; fourth, Minai, Hungary; fifth, Devrint, Belgium.

400-Meter Hurdles Semifinals (First Three Qualify for Finals)

First Semifinal—Won by Glen Hardin, United States, 53.2s.; second, White, Philippines, 53.4s.; third, Mankidas, Greece, 53.6s.; fourth, Dale Schofield, United States; fifth, Lavenas, Argentina; sixth, Kuerten, Germany.

Second Semifinal—Won by Joseph Patterson, United States, 52.8s.; second, Loaring, Canada, 53.1s.; third, Padilha, Brazil, 53.3s.; fourth, Bosmans, Belgium; fifth, Kovacs, Hungary; sixth, Nottbrock, Germany.

200-Meter Quarterfinals (First Three Qualify for Semifinals)

First Heat—Won by Orr, Canada, 21.2s.; second, Haenni, Switzerland, 21.3s.; third, Bobby Packard, United States, 21.3s.; fourth, Sir, Hungary; fifth, Schein, Germany; sixth, Oeswick, Argentina.

Second Heat—Won by Beveren, Holland, 21.7s.; second, Theunissen, South Africa, 21.9s.; third, Humber, Canada, 22.1s.; fourth, Frangoudis, Greece; fifth, Hoffmeister, Argentina; sixth, Taniguchi, Japan.

Third Heat—Won by Jesse Owens, United States, 21.1 (betters Olympic record); second, MacPhee, Canada, 21.8; third, Grimbeek, South Africa, 21.9; fourth, Tammisto, Finland; fifth, Rinner, Austria. (Steinmetz, Germany, disqualified for leaving lane after finishing fourth.)

Fourth Heat—Won by Mack Robinson, United States, 21.2; second, Osendarp, Holland, 21.3; third, Neckermann, Germany, 21.6; fourth, Gyenes, Hungary; fifth, Strandvall, Finland. (Only five ran.)

400-Meter Hurdles Finals

Won by Glenn Hardin, United States, 52.4s.; second, Johnny Loaring, Canada, 52.7; third, Miguel White, Philippines, 52.8; fourth, Joseph Patterson, United States, 53.0; fifth, Magalhaes Padilha, Brazil, 54.0; sixth, Christos Mantikas, Greece, 54.2

Women's Discus Throw Final

Won by Oisela Mauermayer, Germany, 47.63 meters, 156ft. 3⅝in. (betters Olympic record); second, Jadwiga Wajowna, Poland, 146.22 meters, 151ft. 7 23-32 in.; third, Paula Mollenhauer, Germany, 39.80 meters, 130ft. 6 31-32 in.; fourth, Ko Nakamura, Japan, 38.24 meters, 125ft., 5½in.; fifth, Hide Mineshima, Japan, 37.35 meters, 122ft., 6½in.; sixth, Birgit Lundstrom, Sweden, 35.82 meters, 117ft., 6 17-64in.

800 Meters Finals

Won by John Woodruff, United States, 1m. 52.9s.; second, Mario Lanzi, Italy, 1m. 53.3s.; third, Phil Edwards, Canada, 1m. 53.6s.; fourth, Kazimierz Kucharski, Poland, 1m. 53.8s.; fifth, Charles Hornbostel, United States, 1m. 54.6s.; sixth, Harry Williamson, United States, 1m. 55.8s.; seventh, Gerald Backhouse, Australia; eighth, Brian MacCabe, Great Britain; ninth, Juan Anderson, Argentina.

5000-Meter Trials

(First Four Qualify for Finals)

First Heat—Won by Cerati, Italy, 15:01; second, Siefert, Denmark, 15:02.8; third, Don Lash, United States, 15:04.4; fourth, Salminen, Finland, 15:06.6; fifth, Reeve, Great Britain, 15:06.8; sixth, Jansson, Sweden.

Second Heat—Won by Hoeckert, Finland, 15m. 10.2s.; second, Close, Great Britain, 15m. 10.6s.; third, Nofi, Poland, 15m. 11.2s.; fourth, Hellstroem, Sweden, 15m. 12s.; fifth, Hansen, Norway, 15m. 12.6s.; sixth, Lecuson, France; seventh, Kelen, Hungary; eighth, Tom Deckard, United States; ninth, Tanaka, Japan.

Broad Jump Final—Won by Jesse Owens, United States, 8.06 meters, 26ft. 5 21-64in. (new Olympic record); second, Lutz Long, Germany, 7.87 meters, 25ft. 9 27-32in.; third, Naoto Tajima, Japan, 7.74 meters, 25ft. 4 47-64in.; tied for fourth, Arturo Maffei, Italy, and Wilhelm Leichum, Germany, 7.73 meters, 25ft. 4 21-64in.; sixth, Robert Clark, United States, 7.60 meters, 24ft. 11 1-32in.

Speed, Speed, and More Speed

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Glen Hardin, United States Hurdler, Who Captured the Olympic 400-Meter Title Today

Johnny Woodruff, University of Pittsburgh Half-Miler, Who Won the 800-Meter Run at Berlin Today

Helen Stephens, Fulton, Mo., Girl Who Beat Stella Walsh in the 100-Meter Olympic Final This Afternoon

XIth Olympiad Program Wednesday

Morning

Modern Pentathlon — Swimming.

Fencing—Individual foils.

Yachting.

Track and Field—110-meter hurdles and 1500-meter heats; discus throw and pole vault trials; 50,000-meter walk.

Afternoon

Track and Field—200-meter semifinals and final; discus and pole vault finals; women's 80-meter hurdles heats; 110-meter hurdles and 1500-meter heats.

Polo—Preliminary.

Field Hockey—Preliminary.

Football—Four eliminations.

Olympic Standing

By the Associated Press

(Track and Field)

Men	
United States	83
Germany	38¼
Finland	30¼
Japan	9½
Canada	9
Italy	8
Sweden	5
Holland	4
Philippines	3
Poland	3
Great Britain	2
Brazil	1
Greece	1
Argentina	1

Women	
Germany	38
Poland	14
United States	12
Japan	7
Austria	3
Sweden	1

Parker Leads Way In Meadow Tennis, Defeating Sabin

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—Frankie Parker of Spring Lake, N. J., defending title holder and first-seeded favorite, led the way into the quarterfinal round of the Meadow Club's annual invitation tennis tournament here today when he whipped Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., 6—4, 6—3.

The national indoor champion and third-seeded topnother Gregory Mangin of Newark, N. J., had to work hard to gain his second-round spurs. Walter Senior of Los Angeles led him in both sets, but frittered away his leads by careless play, and Mangin rallied to triumph, 7—5, 7—5. The summaries:

Second Round—Men's Singles

Frank Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., defeated Wayne Sabin, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—3.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Charles Carr, Hollywood, Calif., 6—1, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Walter Senior, Los Angeles, Calif., 7—5, 7—5.

Six Are Qualified The Fourth Round

BERLIN, Aug. 4 (AP)—America's wrestlers extended their winning streak in the Olympic competition today, paced by Ross Flood, Blackwell (Okla.) bantamweight, who advanced to the fourth round.

Flood pinned Cesar Guadard of France in 8m. 21s., and took second place in the bantamweight division. The Oklahoman won a unanimous decision in his first-round bout, thereby incurring one bad mark under the intricate Olympic scoring system.

The leader of the class is Johannes Herbert of Germany, who thus far has not received a penalty. Others who qualified for the fourth round are H. Tuveson of Sweden, with no penalties; Oedoen Zombori of Hungary, T. Jasaal of Finland, and Ahmet Cakiryildiz of Turkey, four penalties.

Frankl Lewis of Cushing, Okla., kept his record clean by throwing Joseph Schleimer of Canada in 6m. 17s., qualifying for the third round in the welterweight division. The brown-haired Oklahoma A. and M. grappler used a hammerlock to gain the fall.

Ray Clemons, Duke, Okla., light heavyweight, struggled for 15 minutes in a second-round match against Thomas Ward of Great Britain and won on a unanimous decision. This victory sent him into the third round with one bad mark.

Clemons was superior throughout the bout. Ward, whose inactive and defensive style drew warnings from the referee, never gave the American a chance for a fall.

Dick Voliva, Indiana University middleweight, suffered his first penalty in winning a unanimous decision from Karam Rasul of India. Voliva's triumph qualified him for the third round.

Jaroslaw Sysel of Czechoslovakia, who has passed through two rounds without a penalty, is the leader of the middleweight class.

Roy Dunn, Gate (Okla.) farmer, was eliminated in heavyweight competition as he suffered his second successive fall, this time at the hands of Werner Buerki of Switzerland. Buerki won after 49 seconds, one of the fastest endings of the Olympic series.

Dunn already had collected three penalty points in losing on a fall to Nils Akerland of Sweden and thus dropped out of the competition with six penalty points. The maximum is five.

Torch Reaches Kiel

KIEL, Aug. 4 (AP)—Kiel was in high jubilation last night over the arrival of the Olympic torch. The torch was carried by a sailor and greeted by a large crowd, among whom were the crews of Olympic yachts from 26 nations. The torch was taken aboard the ancient Hanseatic Merchantmate and hoisted to the masthead amid booming salutes. Stormy weather disturbed yesterday's tests, but the American yachts stood the rough water well. Two yachts, one Austrian and another Jugoslavian, capsized in the tests, however, one losing its mast.

Four Linemen Signed

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—The New York Giants of the National Professional Football League yesterday announced the signing of four linemen—Leonard Dugan, center from University of Wichita; Johnny Del Isola, former Fordham center; Gaines Davis, 230-pound guard from Texas Tech, and Ewell Phillips, also a guard, from Oklahoma Baptist. With the exception of Del Isola, all are newcomers to pro ranks.

Italy Defeats United States

BERLIN, Aug 4 (AP)—America's Olympic soccer team literally went down fighting yesterday in losing a 1-to-0 decision to Italy before a crowd of 7000, including the Italian Crown Prince, Umberto. Two Americans, George Nemcheck of Trenton, N. J., and Bill Fiedler of Philadelphia, were injured during a brutal game, in which the German referee, Weingaertner, frequently was forced to warn the Italians for rough tactics. Prossi scored the Italians' only goal. Francis Barthus of Brooklyn played a great game for the Americans and barely missed what looked like a certain goal early in the first period.

British Runners Proud Of Records in 800 Meters

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 4—Today's Olympic final for the 800 meters in the Stadium here set us thinking back upon the proud record that British runners hold in this particular race. In field events the British are nowhere these days, so far as the highest phases of international competition are concerned; but on the track they usually seem able to produce middle-distance men who can hold their own in the very best company. That, indeed, is hardly a flattering description of what Tom Hampson did in 1932 or Douglas Lowe in both 1924 and 1928. Lowe's double success is one of the greatest achievements ever known in the modern Olympic Games. When he won the first time at Paris in 1924 he was a young Cambridge University student. But when he repeated his success at Amsterdam four years later he had "gone down" from the varsity and had embarked upon his legal career.

I saw both Lowe's great victories and, of the two, I feel the second was much the finer performance. For, whilst at Paris he had been brilliantly paced by H. B. Stallard and Harry Houghton, at Amsterdam he played absolutely a lone hand. And he played it against no less remarkable runners than Lloyd Hahn, of the U. S. A., and the colored Canadian star, Phil Edwards. Those two cracked each other to pieces whilst they were trying to crack the Englishman. Now Lowe had always two "bursts" in a race of this kind. In the final at Amsterdam the first one took him from third place up to the front and the second took him away to victory by quite a comfortable margin.

Changing Times

Times have changed. That is a dreadful old cliché. But it is doubly true in foot racing, as you can see by a glance at past results in the 800 meters—or any Olympic race for that matter. The first winner in 1896 took 2m. 11s. to complete the journey, yet at Los Angeles in 1932 we saw Hampson cover the same distance in 21.2s. less than that. One of my biggest thrills at the Olympic Games was watching Hampson win that race at Los Angeles. The quietly spoken St. Albans schoolmaster judged precisely the right moment at which to throw in his last reserves of strength. He came up from third place and shattered the world's record. I doubt whether he could have gone 10 yards further, for any prize in the world.

The other day I ran into A. G. Hill, who has been coaching the new British middle-distance star, S. C. Wooderson. And we talked of those days at Antwerp in 1920 when he pulled off an incomparable "double"—the 800 meters and the 1500 meters. He was the man who put a stop to a steadily growing sequence of American successes in the former event.

Most Popular of All

Lord Burghley did a similar thing on the 400-meter hurdles. Indeed, until his success in 1928, the Yankees had never failed to capture the honors in this event. Lord Burghley is now chairman of the Council of the British Olympic Association. And I feel sure his thoughts must have flown back today to Amsterdam where he enjoyed a victory described as the most popular ever gained in the Olympic Games. Sportsmen of all nationalities had taken the fair-haired young guards officer and scion of English nobility to their hearts and they cheered him to the echo every time he turned out. I remember an American pausing in his rooting to say to me at Amsterdam, "If we win, I'll be real sorry to see Burghley lose."

Burghley's success at hurdling was the reward of most careful application to the art. He went to Paris with the British team in 1924, learned a lot from the Americans there, and afterwards practiced assiduously until he ranked high among the world's best and then stood proclaimed as the greatest "timber-topper" of his day. He was a grand "finisher." He used to slow up at the last hurdle, to make sure that he flew it properly, and was well poised for the all-important run in. There was no holding him in the burst for the tape.

Another Cantab

Burghley was followed in the roll of Olympic victors in the 400 meters by another Cambridge athlete, Bob Tisdall, a versatile Irishman. The first time the Irish flag went up to the masthead of symbolise an Olympic victory, by the way, was when that burly "broth of a boy" Patrick O'Callaghan, won the hammer-throwing championship in 1928. He did the same thing in 1932, and Tisdall then brought the record of Irish succeeses in Olympic competition up to three. He had not devoted a deal of attention to the 400 meter hurdles until that year, but he would have put up a world's record if he had not sent the last hurdle flying.

Today we saw the decision of the Olympic broad jump, an event which has long emphasized America's supremacy in field events. A succession of brilliant Negro leapers has kept the United States on top in this department.

Women Take Things Seriously

Watching the women's 100-meter dash and discus throw I was struck with the tremendous seriousness of the ladies in track and field sport these days and the rapid improvement in their technique. Their first appearance in the athletics section of the Olympic program was at Amsterdam and the judges then had the greatest difficulty in getting the fair sprinters away to a fair start. Sobbing damsels, newly disqualified, made one feel quite disconsolate. But at Los Angeles things were different, and Stanislawa Walasiewicz, of Poland, more generally known in America, where she resides, as Stella Walsh, won with control and speed almost masculine.

"The Iron Game"

Today saw the conclusion of a section of the Games which the English-speaking nations do not seem to bother about very much—the weight-lifting. People of other races have no monopoly of muscle, but they seem to have something approaching a "corner" in the knowledge of applying it so that bars of the most appalling weight fly upward at arms length to the unconcealed delight of appreciative spectators.

In central Europe the number of competitors in an obscure weight-lifting competition will, for example, exceed that of the performers, officials and spectators combined at a British national championship, and for a really big "soirée," with titles at stake and records challenged, it is no uncommon thing to find 30,000 or 40,000 fans clamoring for admission. The "strong man" as such is greatly appreciated, while in Britain and America he finds no particular fame outside a vaudeville circuit. Olympic weight-lifters are rather wonderful people. As weight, in itself, is an asset to them, they run somewhat to "bow windows," past which they elevate ponderous bar-weights with as much speed as if they were throwing up a Boy Scout's pole. It requires an almost ferocious concentration to do this. And you may see a big weight-lifter walking up and down like a caged tiger, muttering to himself, before he suddenly pounces on the bar and whisks it above his head. With a thunderous crash he then lets it fall, the audience shouts approval, and the lifter retires contentedly to his corner. But to appreciate it fully, and t ohave food for thought while the weights are being altered, altered and altered again, the spectator must understand the finer points of what lovers of it describe as "the iron game."

Norseman Is Winner In Freeman Cup Race

YOUNGSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—The Norseman, owned by R. K. Slater of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto, yesterday was adjudged the winner of the annual Freeman Cup race, Lake Ontario's outstanding long-distance cruise for sailboats.

Sailing the 100-mile course from Rochester to Coburg, Ont., to Youngstown, in the total elapsed time of 25h. 49m. 41s., the Norseman finished only a few minutes in front of the Bangalore, owned by Doyle and Rix of the Buffalo Canoe Club.

The Norseman's corrected time, minus the handicap, was 22h., 59m. and 29s., as against the corrected time of 23h., 4m. and 13s. for the Bangalore.

The Mabbitt Cup race, for R Division boats, run in conjunction with the Freeman Cup, was won by Cotton Blossom of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club with a corrected time of 26h., 16m. and 42s., with the Acadia of the same yacht club second, less than 2m. behind.

Past Honors

Athletics

800-Meter Run

Year and Place	Name and Country	Time or Distance
1932—Los Angeles	Thomas Hampson, Great Britain	*1m. 49.8s.
1928—Amsterdam	D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain	1m. 51.8s.
1924—Paris	D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain	1m. 52.4s.
1920—Antwerp	A. G. Hill, Great Britain	1m. 53.4s.
1912—Stockholm	J. E. Meredith, U. S. A.	1m. 51.9s.
1908—London	M. W. Sheppaid, U. S. A.	1m. 52.8s.
1904—St. Louis	J. D. Lightbody, U. S. A.	1m. 56s.
1900—Paris	A. E. Tysoe, Great Britain	2m. 1.4s.
1896—Athens	E. H. Flack, Great Britain	2m. 11s.

400-Meter Hurdles

1932—Los Angeles	R M N. Tisdall, Ireland	†51.8s.
1928—Amsterdam	Lord Burghley, Great Britain	52.6s.
1924—Paris	F. M. Taylor, U. S. A.	*52.6s.
1920—Antwerp	F. F. Lomis, U. S. A.	54s.
1908—London	C. J. Bacon, U. S. A.	55s.
1904—St. Louis	H. L. Hillman, U. S. A.	53s.
1900—Paris	J. W. Tewkesbury, U. S. A.	57.6s.

†Signifies record disallowed.

Running Broad Jump

1932—Los Angeles	E. L. Gordon, U. S. A.	25ft. 6¾in.
1928—Amsterdam	E. B. Hamm, U. S. A.	*25ft. 4¾in.
1924—Paris	H. de R. Hubbard, U. S. A.	24ft. 6in.
1920—Antwerp	W. Pettersson, Sweden	23ft. 5¾in.
1912—Stockholm	A. L. Gutterson, U. S. A.	24ft. 11½in.
1908—London	F. C. Irons, U. S. A.	24ft. 6½in.
1904—St. Louis	Myers Prinstein, U. S. A.	24ft. 1in.
1900—Paris	A. C. Kranzlein, U. S. A.	23ft. 6⅞in.
1896—Athens	E. H. Clark, U. S. A.	20ft. 9¾in.

N. B.—Robert Legendre, U. S. A., cleared 23ft. 6in. in the pentathlon at Paris in 1924.

100-Meter Dash—Women

1932—Los Angeles	Stanislawa Walasiewicz, Poland	11.9s.
1928—Amsterdam	Elizabeth Robinson, U. S. A.	12.2s.

Discus Throw—Women

1932—Los Angeles	Lilian Copeland, U. S. A.	*133ft. 2in.
1928—Amsterdam	H. Konopacka, Poland	129ft. 11⅞in.

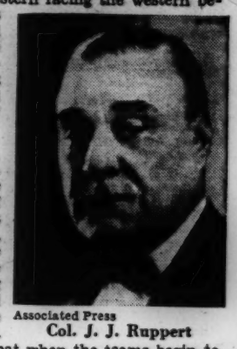
Fencing—Foils Team		Weight Lifting—Light-Heavy Weight	
1932—Los Angeles	France	1932—Los Angeles	Louis Hostin, France
1928—Amsterdam	Italy	1928—Amsterdam	E. S. Nosseir, Egypt
1924—Paris	France	1924—Paris	C. Rigoulet, France
1920—Antwerp	Italy	1920—Antwerp	M. Cadine, France
1904—St. Louis	Cuba		

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Major League Races

FROM now until Aug. 25, the eastern clubs will be facing each other while the western clubs are doing the same in the two major baseball leagues. Following these games the western clubs of the American League will make their last swing around the eastern circuit, while the eastern clubs will be doing the same in the western circuit in the National League. There will then be four days in which the eastern clubs will be facing each other and the western facing the western before the eastern American League teams make their last invasion of the West and the western clubs of the National League start their final invasion of the East. Following these games, the East plays East and West plays West for a few days, and then the curtain will be rung down Sept. 27 on the championship races of 1936.



Associated Press

Col. J. J. Ruppert

Three Divisions in the National

The National League race is certainly a most interesting one, with three of the western clubs in the first division. Chief interest will really be centered in the West during the next two weeks, where Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati will be playing among themselves and the outcome of their games will have a decided bearing on how they are to finish the season. Based on the showing made by these clubs in the games they have played to date, the St. Louis Cardinals should be in the driver's seat when the teams begin to receive the easterners, as St. Louis has won 20 of the 32 games it has played against the other western clubs. In fact, St. Louis is the only one of the western clubs which has won more than it has lost against the western teams. Cincinnati is next with 15 out of 31, Pittsburgh next with 14 out of 31 and Chicago last with 13 out of 30. That Chicago is now at the head of the table is due to the fact that the Cubs have won 46 games from eastern teams, which is six better than St. Louis has done. New York will be watched the closest in the East, as the Giants will have to pick up a majority of the coming games if they are to stay in the running for one of the first three places. As it is now, Chicago, St. Louis and New York are battling for the first three places; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Boston are still in the hunt for fourth place, with Philadelphia and Brooklyn trying to keep out of the cellar, which divides the race into three separate divisions.

Watch the Yankees

It is going to be a case of watch the Yankees while the eastern clubs are facing the eastern in the American League, as Manager Joe McCarthy's men have found the eastern teams quite to their liking this year. In the 32 games which they have played to date, the Yankees have won 23, and if they show the same percentage between now and Aug. 25, they should be better entrenched in first place than they are today. With Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit facing each other during this time, the Yankees should go a long way toward cinching the pennant. In the meantime Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Boston and Washington promise to make things interesting for the runnerup and the other first-division positions, while St. Louis and Philadelphia will have to content themselves with trying to keep out of last place. When Boston was buying up so many star players last winter, there was quite a bit of comment regarding the Yankees not trying to strengthen their lineup; but it now looks very much as if Manager McCarthy and Owner Ruppert knew what they were about.

Archery Tourney Starts

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 4 (AP)—The National Archery Association's fifty-sixth annual tournament opened yesterday with Ohio entrants victorious in clout shooting, the first event on the program. H. W. Neubecker of Cleveland won the men's competition, Mrs. Violet Snow of Toledo, the women's, and Richard Weber of Toledo, the junior event.

Cotton Wins Italian Open

SESTRIERE, Italy, Aug. 4 (AP)—Henry Cotton, British professional, won the Italian open golf championship yesterday with a 72-hole score of 268, despite the brilliant play of Joe Ezar, Texas' trick-shot star. Ezar, set a new record for the difficult mountain course with a round of 64 during the tournament, but finished in second place with a 274 total

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Again a Martian

(This Time a Biologist)

ALONG and perplexing meeting of the Faculty was wearing to an end in a university on Mars. Professor Smith, Head of the Department of Biology, rose to address his colleagues.

"You are right," he said wearily, "something must be done about the chaotic condition of our museums. We must have advice from outside. From what you have been able to observe, can you think of any planet that has a satisfactory method of classifying its Flora and Fauna? Jupiter? For plants, yes; but, as far as animals are concerned, the museums on Jupiter are in nearly as great confusion as our own. And conditions on Saturn are no better. After all, perhaps you will agree with me that, from a distance at least, the museums on Earth appear to be the most orderly. The earthly biologists apparently use methods far in advance of ours—a glaring contrast to their backwardness in telescopes. Strange, isn't it, when we other planets are so well equipped to keep close watch on one another, that the people on Earth continue to peer nearsightedly at us through their inadequate lenses! I doubt if they can even tell whether or not Mars is inhabited! (Derisive laughter.) Now, my suggestion is this: Before long we shall be as near the Earth as we have been for a century; I am willing to seize this opportunity, coast down on our new wireless, rail-less, coal-less, oil-less, electricity-less toboggan, and gather what I can of their scientific methods. If they are reluctant to inform me, I might tempt them with a few of our inventions for the telescope. Those we discarded fifty years ago would be good enough for them, and would set them gaping. What do you say? Shall I go?"

* * *

THE TIRED FACULTY cheered him loudly, and pushed back their chairs in relief that a constructive idea had at last been formulated.

A few weeks later, Professor Smith is standing on the steps in front of the Museum of Natural History in one of the largest of American cities. He is talking with elation to the Curator of the museum, Mr. Jones.

"This is the happiest day of my life! How can I ever thank you for showing me the wonders of your museum! I long to set my colleagues' minds at rest, to tell them that I have learned a system of classification so universally applicable that all our troubles on Mars are at an end."

"I fear we have done very little for so distinguished a visitor."

"You have done everything. But there is just one thing more: may I trouble you to glance at the terms I have jotted down? Are they correct? 'Protozoa, invertebrate, sequoia, primate, amphibian, synoptic-systematic collection of birds of the world.' I have made no mistakes?"

"The terms are correct. But, my dear sir, I see no system in the selection and arrangement you have made. If I may suggest, system is . . . However, in the catalogues and pamphlets that I am sending to your hotel, all is clearly set down."

"Thank you, thank you! Ah, the happiest day of my life! Not even excepting yesterday, which I spent in ecstatic contemplation of the glass flowers in Cambridge."

* * *

MR. JONES IS not much interested in Cambridge, and wants to be pushing on.

"May I walk part of the way across the park with you, and direct you to your hotel?"

Meantime Professor Smith is all eyes for the unfamiliar sights in the busy thoroughfare.

"Oh, oh," he cries, "that strange animal! Is he of the race of the mammoths?" He indicates an overgrown sheep-dog, who has flounced across the street, and is expressing his devotion to a very small boy, with all the eloquence of his square, white paws and his square, gray face.

"Dear me, no! That is only a dog. One of our domestic animals." The boy clasps him round the neck. "Quite a pet, you see."

The professor writes the name on his cuff: "D-o-g. Very interesting. And that creature yonder?" His eye lights on an unusually elongated, sleek-coated Dachshund. "One of the dinosaurs?"

The Curator, after a busy morning, is becoming a trifle bored with his companion. "Oh, that's a dog, too. A different breed, that is all."

"Breed? If I am not mistaken, you gave me merely the divisions, 'phylum, class, order, family, genus, species, variety . . .'?"

* * *

THE PROFESSOR'S OPEN countenance assumes a puzzled frown. The two men are now approaching a crowded corner; Mr. Jones is jostled by a woman carrying a butterfly spaniel; he steps aside and, as the spaniel's peevish yapping grows fainter in the distance, he turns to Professor Smith.

"These women with their toy dogs need more room than if they were wheeling a baby-carriage!"

"Dogs?" His face is drawn in distress.

"Yes, you saw that snapping beast in her arms?"

"But—" In his bewilderment he starts to cross the street without due caution. The Curator grabs his sleeve.

"Look out for the taxi! Stand back! There, it has hit that dog." He points to a rumpled mass of yellow fur that is limping off on three of its bandy legs. "And it just missed that other dog." A tough-looking Boston bull-terrier emerges unscathed from the traffic.

"Dog? Dog?" shouts the professor. "Is every animal outside a museum a dog? You will forgive me if I walk the rest of the way alone. I must arrange my thoughts." He bursts away from the amazed Curator, pushes through the crowd, and disappears, his hands to his head.

"I will stay no longer. What good is wisdom that stops at a museum door! What good, if not applied to life? Alas, my poor expectant colleagues! What a blow to their hopes! My search for knowledge is, I fear, but just begun."

* * *

AT SUNSET, PEDESTRIANS hear above the din of the motorbuses an odd, hissing sound. The keener-sighted among them think they discern the shadowy outline of an unusual sort of airplane, leaving the earth at a terrific speed. Their impression is confirmed when a shower of pamphlets falls from the sky, and litters the pavement.

"One of those advertising planes," someone comments. But, on stooping to examine the leaflets:

"Publications of the Natural History Museum. What a queer step for the museum to be taking. Part of a drive for more money, I suppose."

P. R.

On Norfolk Island

IN THE evening two or three ancient carriages are attached to equally ancient, but sleek and well-fed animals and we set forth for the meeting-house, a few miles away. Along the battered rail that encircles it we find lined up other equipages of antique vintage, and Christians, Adamses, Youngs and Quintals chatting in groups here and there. The house fills, a tuneless bell is rung and "Uncle Tom" Adams takes his place to conduct the monthly "Pitcairn Service" on Norfolk Island, fair dot in the southern sea.

Thus the descendants of the men of the "Bounty" commemorate the past of their kinsfolk on distant Pitcairn across the Pacific, and in so doing seem to feel that they are reunited. Moreover, they know that the Pitcairners are doing likewise tonight and singing the same ages-old hymns. The people of similar descent, on two remote isles of the vast South Seas, are thinking of each other in this serenely devout hour.

Norfolk, parklike in the beauty of its green valleys, palm trees and tall pines, has its full share of the charm of the islands of the South Pacific. Dark of skin, soft of speech and kindly of manner, characteristics deriving from their Tahitian extraction, are the posterity of the "Bounty" folk who abide there today. And now, as they sing with a fervor deep as their faith, you fancy that the echo carries across the leagues of ocean to whisper a message of good will to the kinsfolk on far-away Pitcairn.

M. T. G.

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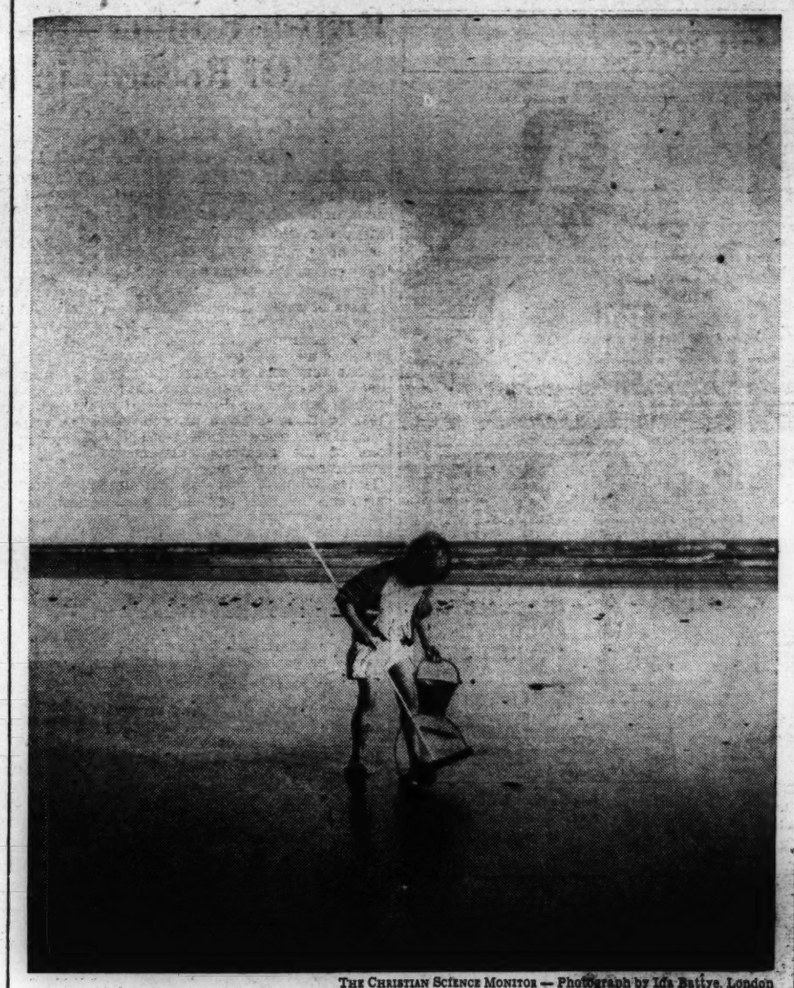

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CHILD ON THE SEASHORE

CLOUDS, sea, and a child. What more could an artist desire, be he painter or photographer?

The charm of this photographic study lies in its utter simplicity, and in the absence of all unnecessary detail. It is an expression of the complete detachment of childhood. The distant sea and fine cloud effects serve only to show up the central figure, so deeply engrossed in business of supreme importance.

What memories of childhood the scene evokes! Who has not known those exquisite moments of paddling over wet, rippled sand, no grownup within sight, only the soft murmur of the waves whispering a hundred secrets.

"Know you what it is to be a child?" asks Francis Thompson, and answers: "It is to live in a nutshell and to count yourself the king of infinite space; it is

"To see a world in a grain of sand . . .
And eternity in an hour."

The Purple Grackle

From the low bank I saw a grackle walking
In the water-brook.
Rippling the shadows of the iris spears
He walked, precisely, slowly
Lifting stemlike leg and claw;
Round yellow eyes and waxen ears
Unrestingly alert as he strode
Bearing the symmetry of delicate balance
Along the unaccustomed water-road.

An air of surprise, of importance, of bird-elation
Dispersed from the trim swart shape
As down the brook he pressed,
And rhythmically the water-drops flashed from the lifted claw
And stilly the water-flow laved the twinkling breast.

I dared not stir behind the screening fleece
Of bloom, lest the spear of his eye pick me up—
Lest the rapt pedestrian progress cease.

What frightened him? How can I know?
That prismed breast, that purple glow
Whirred
To a broad high bough;
In an altered instant he was once more
The least-bright bird—
Of all the colored company of bush and tree—
But never, O never again, less bright than they
Will he appear to me
Who saw him walking down the water-brook
Rippling the shadow of the dogwood spray.

CHARLOTTE KELLOGG

Holiday Voyage of Discovery

OUR holiday in Zululand was to be a voyage of discovery across St. Lucia Bay, from the extreme south to the most northerly point where the Umkuzi River makes its sluggish way into the waters of the lake. An up-to-date hotel and some cottages are to be found at the mouth of the estuary, but the lake itself lies practically isolated from European habitation. There is a trading store and some Zulu kraals on the promontories along the shore, with patches of green maize on the slopes. That is all.

We took an ordinary rowing boat with outboard motor attached, a native boy, two tents and as little luggage as possible; and on a lovely day in winter—which, in the southern hemisphere, lasts from May to September—we embarked. Pulling out of harbor at the estuary mouth, we steered due north for the lake. We found the estuary intersected by pretty green islets, on which water birds of various kinds nested. As the water was shallow in parts, the birds could wade out great distances to catch shrimps and fish. Pelicans stood in long rows on the sand-bars—large flocks of massed yellow and white—gravely eyeing the intruders. Or they swam, follow-my-leader fashion, across the blue shimmering ripples, making a gorgeous color symphony.

Strong headwinds necessitated a day spent alongside the estuary, where humorous hippopotamuses bobbed up and down in the water. A short land tour showed that these animals spend their nights ashore for the most part, in the beautiful glens, feeding on the lush green grass.

Before entering Lake St. Lucia itself, several narrow channels between islands had to be navigated, and here the water became so shallow that in places the boat had to be pushed. Ahead of us some native women were wading across the estuary, a mother carrying her baby on her back, and two young Zulu girls clutching umbrellas which they had just purchased at the trading store. These women crossed the estuary, a distance of about two miles, using a curious shuffling gait through the water, feeling their way for unseen holes or other difficulties.

The islands are nesting-grounds for birds. Lovely flamingoes come there in great numbers during the months of June and July. At the Umkuzi River, on the northern-most point of the lake, we rowed the boat a little distance into the mouth. Here alligators of great size and hippopotamuses swam round us. The camp overlooked the lake and, at sunrise and sunset, the rainbow-tinted sky was reflected in the still water. One day a twelve-foot python was found, sunning himself beside a big rock. Salmon of gigantic size leapt out of the water at intervals and along the shore interesting fossils were to be found. Through an opening in the lake one could enter False Bay, a sister lake, fed by the Hluhluwe River in the south and the Ensineni River in the north. Both these rivers are the home of crocodiles.

The vegetation along the shores of the lake is beautiful, some of the wild trees being of great size and decked with lovely foliage. Separating the bay from the ocean is a narrow strip of hilly land. The bright South African sun gleams on the still waters in which the hills stand in amethyst reflection. Hippopotamuses float peacefully along in the shallower parts, their huge heads looking almost graceful in their native element. The pelicans, snow-white and gold, amble in their stately way in a long line on an ochre strip of sand. The waters ripple in tiny blue crescents tipped with silver, as the boat moves swiftly down the estuary; and St. Lucia Lake is once more left in its primitive isolation.

Spiritual Facts Are Acceptable

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE first chapter of Genesis is stated this fact: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." Thus, the divine Mind is the only creator, and this is the basic fact underlying the real creation. This is very acceptable because God, Soul, is good; and since an effect is always in the likeness of its cause, "the heaven and the earth" of Soul's creating are beautiful, grand, and spiritual. There is nothing harmful or destructive in the realm of reality.

Christian Science reveals the true facts of being, which are always acceptable and advantageous because they are spiritual and therefore harmonious. It is only human beliefs or illusions, miscalled laws, which are erring and discordant, and for this reason objectionable and undesirable. The spiritual fact is that which is immortally true, that which is immutable, irrevocable, and eternal.

On page 390 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony." Here is most acceptable instruction for one who believes himself to be suffering from disease and trouble. Christian Science reveals God as divine Love, and the understanding of this fact about God offers everyone the means of escape from human discord. The Bible, read in the light of Science and Health, reveals the true nature of God which Christ Jesus so marvelously demonstrated. The facts of real being are spiritual and good. Only superstitious material concepts weigh against humanity's health and harmony. Is it not great cause for joy and gratitude to learn that nothing real is working to harm us?

It is commonly believed that man is both mental and physical, but Christian Science teaches that he is immortal and spiritual. Is this fact acceptable? Entirely so. From it we deduce that all human misery and suffering spring from the illusion that man is material. But how could Spirit create a material man, since matter, so called, is the opposite of Spirit? Since God could not and did not make man material, there is in reality no material man. Christian Science heals the sick on the basis that the real man is spiritual and perfect, that he is forever exempt from disability, and that matter, with its discords, is a false concept which has neither intelligence nor power.

On page 275 of Science and Health we read, "All substance, intelligence, wisdom, being, immortality, cause, and effect belong to God." Here is a primal fact which, when understood, imparts dominion over so-called physical force, and establishes the harmony of divine control. Human sense testifies that matter is substance, that evil has intelligence, and that law may be destructive as well as constructive. The Christian Scientist, however, knows that these beliefs are not based on spiritual facts, but are only presumptions which appear to have the power we credit them with—even as a lie may seem to be true until found to be false. When we stop believing that power and substance belong to evil and matter, we shall deprive them of the influence they seem to have.

Christ Jesus' words (John 6:63), "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing," support Mrs. Eddy's statement. Christian Science has revealed the nothingness of error, materiality, and the absolute allness of God, infinite good. It is essential to understand the eternal facts of spiritual being if we are ever to escape the false conclusions of materialistic premises. The only means we have of combating a mistake—error—is by the apprehension and application of an immortal fact, spiritual truth. The awareness that harmony is real, God-given, and indestructible, promotes the proof that inharmony is illusive, mortal, and removable.

Christian Science shows us the necessity of distinguishing between what seems to be true to material sense and what is actually true to spiritual sense, the only sense of the real man. Moreover, Christian Science endows us with the capacity scientifically to do this, so that we are not deceived by superficial appearance. When we learn what is actually existent in the all-knowing Mind, we have found a spiritual fact which may be utilized in the solution of our human problems. Any sense of discord or suffering is due to wrong thinking about God and man. Consequently, this erroneous condition can be corrected by right thinking, by mentally holding to spiritual truth.

In the proportion that we mentally grasp the real, spiritual facts of being, and abandon materialistic ways, which contradict these unalloyed truths, we are supported by the divine laws of being, which uphold all that is upright. As the eternal fact that our true existence is spiritual and not material dawns upon our thought, we become less responsive to error—sin, sickness, and discord.

All good is possible of realization, for God is good, and in Him we really abide. Our heart should be full of gratitude as we begin to apprehend the facts of Spirit, and to experience the harmony which this spiritual understanding affords. What a blessing attends the awakening to a realization of the fact that each one is a loved child of God!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Geistige Tatsachen sind annehmbar

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IM ERSTEN Kapitel des ersten Buchs Mose ist die Tatsache dargelegt: „Am Anfang schuf Gott Himmel und Erde". Das göttliche Gemüt ist demnach der einzige Schöpfer, und auf dieser Grundtatsache beruht die wirkliche Schöpfung. Dies ist ohne weiteres annehmbar, weil Gott, die Seele, gut ist; und da eine Wirkung immer ihrer Ursache gleicht, ist „Himmel und Erde" der Schöpfung der Seele schön, erhaben und geistig. Im Reiche der Wirklichkeit gibt es nichts Schädliches oder Zerstörendes.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt die wahren Tatsachen des Seins, die immer annehmbar und vorteilhaft sind, weil sie geistig und daher harmonisch sind. Nur irrtümlich Gesetz genannte menschliche Annahmen oder Trugvorstellungen sind irrig und unharmonisch und aus diesem Grunde zu verwerfen und zu meiden. Geistige Tatsache ist das, was unsterblich wahr, also unveränderlich, unwiderruflich und ewig ist.

Auf Seite 390 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Unsere Unwissenheit über Gott, das göttliche Prinzip, bringt scheinbare Disharmonie hervor, und das richtige Verständnis von Ihm stellt die Harmonie wieder her." Dies ist für den, der glaubt, an Krankheit oder Kummer zu leiden, eine überaus annehmbare Belehrung. Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart Gott als die göttliche Liebe; und das Verständnis dieser Tatsache über Gott bietet jedem das Mittel, menschlicher Unstimmigkeit zu entrinnen. Im Lichte von Wissenschaft und Gesundheit enthüllt die Bibel Gottes wahres Wesen, das Christus Jesus so wunderbar bewies. Die Tatsachen des wirklichen Seins sind geistig und gut. Nur abergläubische materielle Vorstellungen fallen gegen der Menschheit Gesundheit und Harmonie ins Gewicht. Haben wir nicht allen Grund zur Freude und Dankbarkeit, zu erfahren, daß nichts Wirkliches am Werk ist, uns zu schaden?

Es wird allgemein geglaubt, daß der Mensch sowohl geistig als auch körperlich sei; aber die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß er unsterblich und geistig ist. Ist diese Tatsache annehmbar? Ganz gewiß! Aus ihr schließen wir, daß alles menschliche Elend und Leiden der Trugvorstellung entspringt, daß der Mensch materiell sei. Aber wie könnte der Geist einen materiellen Menschen schaffen, wenn die sogenannte Materie doch das Gegenteil des Geistes ist? Da also Gott den Menschen nicht materiell schaffen konnte und ihn nicht materiell schuf, gibt es in Wirklichkeit keinen materiellen Menschen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft heilt die Kranken auf der Grundlage, daß der wirkliche Mensch geistig und vollkommen ist, daß er immerdar frei von Gebrechlichkeit ist, und daß die Materie mit ihren Widerwärtigkeiten eine falsche Vorstellung ist, die weder Intelligenz noch Macht hat.

Auf Seite 275 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit lesen wir: „Alle Substanz, Intelligenz, Weisheit, alles Sein, alle Unsterblichkeit, Ursache und Wirkung gehören Gott an". Dies ist eine Grundtatsache, die, recht verstanden, einem Herrschaft über die sogenannte körperliche Kraft mitteilt und die Harmonie göttlicher Obhut herstellt. Der menschliche Sinn bezeugt, daß die Materie Substanz sei, daß das Böse Intelligenz habe und daß Gesetz sowohl zerstörend als aufbauend sein könne. Der Christliche Wissenschafter weiß jedoch, daß diese Annahmen nicht auf geistigen Tatsachen beruhen, sondern nur Mutmaßungen sind, die die ihnen zugeschriebene Kraft zu haben scheinen—wie eine Lüge so lang wahr zu sein scheint, bis sie als unwahr erkannt wird. Wenn wir nicht mehr glauben, daß das Böse und die Materie Kraft und Substanz haben, berauben wir sie des Einflusses, den sie auszuüben scheinen.

Die Worte Christi Jesu (Joh. 6, 63): „Der Geist ist's, der da lebendig macht; das Fleisch ist nichts nütze", bestätigen Mrs. Eddys Erklärung. Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat die Nichtsheit des Irrtums, des Materiellen, und die unbedingte Allheit Gottes, des unendlich Guten, geoffenbart. Es ist wesentlich, die ewigen Tatsachen des geistigen Seins zu verstehen, wenn wir den falschen Schlüssen materieller Voraussetzungen je entrinnen wollen. Das einzige Mittel, das uns zur Bekämpfung eines Fehlers—eines Irrtums—zur Verfügung steht, ist das Erfassen und Anwenden einer unsterblichen Tatsache, geistiger Wahrheit. Das Innewerden, daß Harmonie wirklich, gottverliehen und unzerstörbar ist, fördert den Beweis, daß alles Unharmonische trügerisch, sterblich und unbeständig ist.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt uns die Notwendigkeit, zwischen dem, was dem materiellen Sinn wahr zu sein scheint und dem, was für den geistigen Sinn, den einzigen Sinn des wirklichen Menschen, tatsächlich wahr ist, zu unterscheiden. Außerdem verleiht sie uns die Fähigkeit, dies wissenschaftlich zu tun, so daß der äußere Anschein uns nicht täuscht. Wenn wir wissen, was in dem allwissenden Gemüt tatsächlich besteht, haben wir eine geistige Tatsache gefunden, die wir beim Lösen unserer menschlichen Probleme anwenden können. Aller Mißklang und alles Leiden ist die Folge falschen Denkens über Gott und den Menschen. Daher kann dieser irrige Zustand durch rechtes Denken, durch mentales Festhalten an der geistigen Wahrheit berichtigt werden.

In dem Verhältnis, wie wir die wirklichen, geistigen Tatsachen des Seins mental erfassen und materialistische Wege, die diesen unverfälschten Wahrheiten widersprechen, aufgeben, stützen uns die göttlichen Gesetze des Seins, die alles Aufrichtige aufrecht erhalten. Wenn unserem Denken die ewige Tatsache aufdämmert, daß unser wahres Dasein nicht materiell sondern geistig ist, werden wir für den Irrtum—Sünde, Krankheit und Disharmonie—weniger empfänglich.

Alles Gute läßt sich verwirklichen; denn Gott ist gut, und in Ihm weilen wir tatsächlich. Unser Herz sollte voller Dankbarkeit sein, wenn wir die Tatsachen des Geistes zu erfassen und die Harmonie zu erleben beginnen, die dieses geistige Verständnis bietet. Wie segensreich doch das Erwachen zur Erkenntnis der Tatsache ist, daß jedermann ein geliebtes Kind Gottes ist!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

A Ride Through the Midlands

THE ride to Stone Court, which Fred and Rosamond took the next morning, lay through a pretty bit of midland landscape, almost all meadows and pastures, with hedgerows still allowed to grow in bushy beauty and to spread out coral fruit for the birds. Little details gave each field a particular physiognomy, dear to the eyes that have looked on them from childhood: the pool in the corner where the grasses were dank and trees leaned whisperingly; the great oak shadowing a bare place in mid-pasture; the high bank where the ash-trees grew; the sudden slope of the old marl-pit making a red background for the burdock; the huddled roofs and ricks of the homestead without a traceable way of approach; the grey gate and fences against the depths of the bordering wood; and the stray hovel, its old, old thatch full of mossy hills and valleys with wondrous modulations of light and shadow such as we travel far to see in later life, and see larger, but not more beautiful. These are the things that make the gamut of joy in landscape to midland-bred souls—the things they toddled among, or perhaps learned by heart standing between their father's knees while he drove leisurely.

But the road, even the byroad, was excellent; for Lowick, as we have seen, was not a parish of muddy lanes and poor tenants; and it was into Lowick parish that Fred and Rosamond entered after a couple of miles' riding. Another mile would bring them to Stone Court, and at the end of the first half, the house was already visible, looking as if it had been arrested in its growth toward a stone mansion by an unexpected budding of farm-buildings on its left flank, which had hindered it from becoming anything more than the substantial dwelling of a gentleman farmer. It was not the less agreeable an object in the distance for the cluster of pinnacled cornricks which balanced the fine row of walnuts on the right.

Presently it was possible to discern something that might be a gig on the circular drive before the front door.—From "Middlemarch," by GEORGE ELIOT.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Summer Play Schools

Day Camps for City Youngsters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

AT 9:30 every morning during July and August some 2500 children from the underprivileged sections of New York City start for a day's excursion to the play camps set up in Van Cortlandt Park, Pelham Bay, Inwood, Owls Head and Alley Pond. City-bound during the hot months, these youngsters are taken off the streets to spend their vacation in healthful outdoor activity of a kind that really interests them. The physical and mental well-being of the children is the prime concern, but a program of education is interwoven to enlarge upon their meager knowledge of life as it goes on daily around them.

"We want to build character as well as health," said Mrs. Annie M. Limpus, technical supervisor of field activities of the Summer Play Schools. "These children from the slum areas who have never had enough beauty and dignity in their lives and have always been ordered about are awakened to the world about them in their trips.

"We have group projects in which the children reproduce their observations and research in paper, wood, cloth, metal, paint, etc. When a child handles materials, he must make his own decisions. He becomes autonomous. And by working and playing with others, he develops social-consciousness. This is what we are after, besides fighting malnutrition."

An all-day program built around these objectives begins at nine in the morning in the school with a glass of milk and informal plans for the day's activities. By ten o'clock the children are in the park under the guidance of teachers and counselors. A period of study about the trees, soil, birds and insects from "real nature" (not models), follows. And then comes a short period of relaxation for story telling or music. Free lunches of nutritious food are served to the needy youngsters. Those who can afford to pay something may offer anything up to eight cents.

Social Science Projects

In the afternoon there are periods of rest for reading and quiet games and for activity such as dancing, hiking, sewing costumes, dramatics or singing songs which stem from the social science project in hand, and later there is more milk. By 4:30 the children are back at their neighborhood schools and in the brief time before 5 o'clock dismissal, discuss their observations of the day or have assembly.

The program operates on a four-day week in which the children alternate days of outdoor excursions with days of project activity in the classrooms of the school. So that while half of the school is at the park or making trips in the neighborhood, the other half is reproducing in paper and paint in the classroom. The variety and range of project activity growing out of the children's own choices are wider than can be imagined.

On the opening days of the summer play schools, the children are asked what in their neighborhood interests them most. A group of children living near the West Street water front said "the boats." Trips were taken to the docks, the unloading of cargoes was seen, and there were talks with stevedores. Through the shipping company's arrangements, the children went aboard, learned where the ships came from, how they were loaded, how the goods were dispensed with, how the products reached the consumer. Back in the classroom they built a model dock and ships and spinning gangplanks with hurrying stevedores.

Chose a Bridge For Project Idea

A group of older children at Public School 43 in the Bronx were collectively eager about the new Triborough Bridge because it touched the vicinity of their neighborhood.

From a brief discussion on the need for such a bridge and its value to Manhattan, interest began to run high. How the idea came about, how the bill was introduced and passed, where the money came from, the source of materials, etc., became so exciting that an official of a neighboring bank was invited to come around and give a talk on credit and financing and an engineer on designing bridges. The boys visited docks, the George Washington Bridge, and the museum to study bridge models.

Enthusiastically the boys took up tasks they thought they were best fitted for. Some modeled boats, lamp-posts and benches; some drew bridge designs; some built wooden structures and wove cables. Others were concerned with the lighting of the bridge. A few boys became engaged in sketching the backdrop of the city skyline and others in painting glass to simulate water.

The chief aim was to build and assemble the various parts of construction, follow the best drawings and finally do a model of the entire span. Not only art and construction were involved but much mathematical calculation.

When at the end of last August the classroom was darkened and the bridge lighted up, the boys cheered with excitement over their results.

Lived An Experience

"They lived an experience that gave them a feeling of competence and pride in their accomplishment," said Mrs. Limpus. "They learned how to observe and use materials and carry on teamwork. They got the vast economic and social significance of the bridge. Not one of them felt he had wasted time or energy. Besides this, the boys had the usual amount of outdoor athletics."

She pointed out that five "problem cases" that had been brought in by a delinquency agency became absorbed in the work and made fine social adjustment.

Another group of children who visited Inwood were fascinated by the Indian reservation and wanted to find out all about the living habits of the Indians. Their project was accordingly mapped to acquaint them with the lives of a primitive social group and to impress them with the beauty of Indian art.

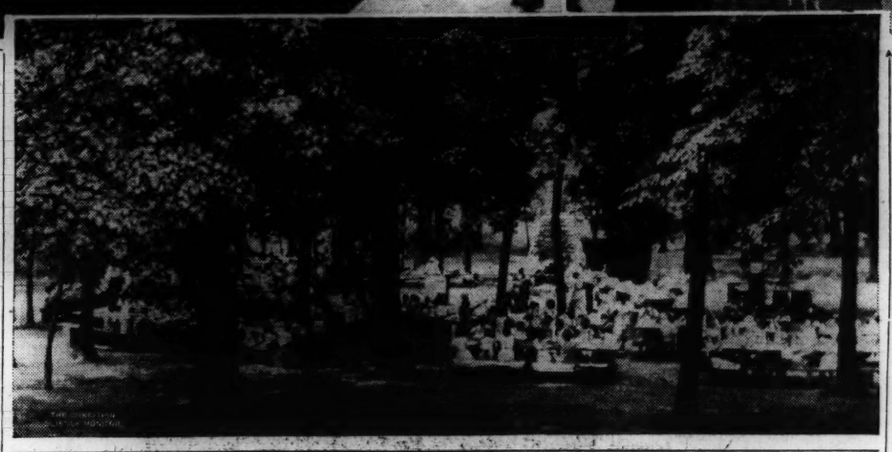
Out of their trips to Inwood, the Indian Museum at the Heye Foundation and the libraries, developed their dramatization of Indian folk tales and ceremonials, a miniature model of an Indian village and Iroquois dances and songs. The children made Indian masks of papier-mâché, Indian feather hats and costumes. They learned all about wigwams, how the Indian brave hunted and fished, and how his squaw tended the garden, made pottery and beads and wove cloth.

At the end of the summer they presented at the day camp an Indian play which they had written and exhibited at the school a large Indian frieze depicting aspects of tribal life.

One summer play group in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn chose "Model Housing" as their unit of work; another group of German and Scandinavian parentage based theirs on "Hansel and Gretel." The park trips aroused at one play camp, curiosity about the early American pioneers. Another, interested in the building of America, described in corrugated paper and wood the southern plantation with its manor and slaves' cottages. In some schools the community's resources—its hospital, police, fire, postoffice departments—were investigated from behind the scenes. An international-minded group of youngsters eagerly sought out the facts of the racial and cultural backgrounds of their neighbors.

With never more than 25 children to a group, the teachers and counselors have an opportunity to really know each child. They guard the sensitive child from overstimulation and give special help to the timid and overaggressive child. Healthy all-around development is all that the program calls for, not the teaching of subject matter as such.

The day camps of New York City came about four years ago when a progressive-minded educator realized that a new kind of provision had to be made for slum children over the summer and the WPA offered unemployed teachers to the schools. One hundred and fifty New York schools are operating day camps this summer.



Courtesy of Board of Education of New York City

The Two Upper Photographs Show Project Work Being Carried On at the Summer Day Camps Run by the New York City Schools. Left—A Southern Plantation in the Making. Right—A Pioneer Village With Stockade and Fort. These Models Are Part of Weeks of Fascinating Investigation and Discussion. Below—Lunch Time in Van Cortlandt Park. Children Are Served a Wholesome Lunch at Each Day Camp

Three Clubs on a Picnic

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of our members in England, from whom you have received interesting descriptions and comments at least twice, shares today an enjoyable experience of three groups of young people.—Chairman.

* * *

England

Dear Round Table:

A warm Sunday afternoon in June, high up on the cliff tops, and a calm sea stretching away below. An ideal setting, don't you think, for thirty or so young people to have a Monitor picnic? And, of course, the three dogs.

We comprised three Monitor reading groups gathered from towns along the coast, and our introduction to one another having been little more than correspondence, we had decided on the experiment of a joint outdoor meeting.

It became a picnic, for, as many of us had come a good distance, we had to bring a meal along, and that was rather more fun, too.

We met at a railway station, having come from all directions by car and train, but it seemed we all recognized the party at once by the happy smiles and sundry packages (not all food, we would have it known, quite a lot were Monitors!). Then having parked cars, we started on our way to the cliff tops.

This was an interesting walk, as away to the west we had an excellent view of the harbor of one of the Channel seaports, while at the back of us stretched the famous Sussex Downs, smooth green hills so excellent for hiking.

When we reached our destination we formed ourselves comfortably into a circle. It was indeed as peaceful a spot as one could wish for. The afternoon was so still one could hear only the mournful cry of the sea gulls overhead or the steady drone of a few motor yachts out at sea.

The meeting opened with the reading of minutes of previous meetings by the two visiting secretaries, and then followed the reading of prepared pages of the Monitor features, each followed by interesting remarks and discussion.

The news and features read at this meeting brought out several interesting facts about the Monitor. By its title we are aware that it is an international newspaper, but we discovered literally that it has something for everyone from the world over, and at the same time we found its intimacy by the amount of articles actually dealing with our own part of England, even from one of our native towns.

But perhaps the most appropriate article was one selected from a recent Weekly Magazine Section, entitled, "Let us Live!' Cries Youth." It brought out so clearly the fact that youth the world over is much the same in its desires, wishing to work at something worth while and to see the fruit of his labor in peace. As we all listened with deep interest to the reading of this article it seemed significant of the fact that probably youth the world over would be reading it, and saying within themselves, "Yes, this is true, we are the same, we want to work, and live to see the fulfillment of our ambitions with peace."

Such realization brings home to us the great work which the Monitor is accomplishing in voicing the feelings of youth. . . . It helps us to analyze our thinking. . . . It gives us confidence in our ideals.

For a while we now adjourned the serious side of our picnic for tea, and this part of the program we leave to the imagination of readers. Our fun was only tempered by the threatening thunderclouds which had now appeared over the sea. Because of this it seemed wise to return a little nearer to the town before resuming our meeting, so we walked back along the cliff tops, but settled down again before actually descending to the town.

Here two more interesting features were read, including editorials, which provided a very fitting conclusion with an article from the series, "Behind the Political Mists." It showed us conclusively that man's pathway is only sure when God governs his actions.

By this time the storm was upon us. We had calmly watched its approach as vivid lightning played over the sea, but it was only a few minutes before we found shelter in the town below, and with hearty farewells we had to speedily disperse home.

However, we felt our experiment had been a success. We had made new friends through our "mutual friend, the Monitor." We had discussed various topics, and we had had some good healthy fun, and well, even a drenching storm couldn't wash away our memories of a very happy afternoon.

(Miss) W. M.

* * *

Has Three Languages

Switzerland

Dear Editor:

It was by pure chance that I met with a copy of The Christian Science Monitor in a reading room of our club. I was very glad to read the Education Page and must congratulate you for the idea of the Round Table.

If I am not too obtruding I should like to ask you to let me join the Round Table. I am 27 years old, of Swiss origin. I am an office clerk and am interested in everything under the sun, especially in ethnology and geography. I play the piano. I have the earnest wish to contribute my part to the world's peace and understanding of the nations.

I should like to correspond with anyone of about my age in the United States of America or other parts of the world. My best thanks to the kind Round Tablers who will write to me. I can correspond in English, German (mother tongue) and French. Thanks to all who help the Youth Round Table, Education Page.

(Mr.) W. S.

* * *

We want you to know that we somehow let the letter from the last speaker get into the bottom of our pile, when we had fully intended to slip it into the Round Table as soon as it came. When Mr. S. wrote, he was unemployed, and rather looked to some of you for letters of encouragement. We hope that by now he has found his right place; but in any case, if you have been eager for someone to write to in Europe, or if you want to brush up your foreign languages, while making a new acquaintance, perhaps you will write him soon, to make up for the delay your chairman caused by holding his letter since April.

Cheerio . . . .

Chairman

Kokusai Shijo Shinzen Kyokai

(International Young Women's Friendship Society)

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

REACHING for more friendly contact with other lands, Japanese young women, perhaps conscious still of the traditional Oriental reverence for the written word, have started a letter-writing peace campaign. News of the Kokusai Shijo Shinzen Kyokai (International Young Women's Friendship Society) comes to us firsthand in the person of its charming secretary, Miss Yukiko Isobe of Tokyo.

One of a group of young women whom the organization has recently sent traveling separately through foreign countries, in the effort to promote understanding and good will between the women and girls of Japan and those of other nations, Miss Isobe is a fine example of the educated Japanese girl voluntarily engaged in this cultural work. Fortunate enough to have parents who are progressive in their ideas, who are willing to have their only child go from city to city in the United States, building up contacts with young American women and American school children, she is keenly alert to the value of exchanging ideas and information.

Promote Friendship

During her recent visit to Boston she explained the purposes of the Friendship Society, which selected her shortly after her graduation from a girls' college in Tokyo, for this important ambassadorial errand. Its "works" are, briefly, to promote friendship between primary-school children and students of girls' schools throughout the world, to introduce the cultures of various countries to Japan, and the cultures of Japan to other lands in return. And the method which it has found most fruitful has been that of writing letters.

In 1934 the society sent 800 letters written by pupils of Takada Girls' High School of Niigata-ken, with some of their drawings, to girls of the same age in America. Later that year 4000 picture postcards sent by American school children were distributed by the society to schools in Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka; and replies to them were sent to the United States. Letters from girls in New Zealand, requested by the Society for International Cultural Relations, were distributed to primary schools of Taimei and Seishi, and to the First Prefectural Girls' High School of Tokyo.

Correspondence Between Schools

Activities of the Friendship Society in 1935 and 1936 include correspondence between children in primary schools at Tokyo and the children of Niagara Third Grammar School of Buffalo, N. Y. Lectures are arranged, classes, concerts and "conversations" conducted in Japan, aiming at better understanding of native culture and that of the Occident, too. An effort is being made to establish an International House for foreign girl students. Last March the society submitted for display at the Osaka Perfectural North American-Japanese Trade Exhibition, both American and Japanese children's handiwork, drawings and letters.

Radiocasting has also figured in the friendship program. On May 18 of last year, International Good-Will Day, the society "went on the air" broadcasting greetings, written by a student at the Tokyo Eiwa Girls' School, to England, Scotland and Wales. The Japanese girls' letters have met with cordial response from South Africa, New Zealand, Brazil, Greece and many other countries. Many Japanese girls who attend the higher institutions of learning, and they are comparatively few so far, learn to speak English fluently and to read the current as well as the older English writers. Miss Isobe, for example, reads her native novelists and Galsworthy, the poems of the eighth century Hitomaro and those of Masefield. They are being taught modern sciences, and at the same time, are preserving the culture of their ancient civilization.

Bluebirds Train for Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Yorkshire

THE Bluebirds were playing in the garden. "If you do that again, I'll put you in the council." The words rang indignantly through the summer air and floated in through my window. I smiled. A few weeks ealier Mollie would have assailed her aggressor tooth and nail, but now she was prepared to try arbitration.

Later and the schoolroom is transformed into a law court. Bluebirds self-importantly tug furniture about. An upturned tables makes the witness-box, the fireguard serves for the dock.

The prisoner takes his place in the dock. His expression is expectant and by no means cowed. Mollie, now quite calm, states her case. Witnesses, some for the plaintiff and some for the defendant, step briskly into the witness-box.

It seems that Mollie's past record is by no means blameless. However, the prisoner pleads "guilty," but adds in extenuation that he has just come from a boys' school where fighting was the general custom. The jury then considers its verdict. "Walking along the barrier" a certain number of times has been a popular penalty ever since I invented it for disorderly behavior in a public thoroughfare. But one thoughtful Bluebird remarks that the punishment in this case doesn't seem to "follow after." The prisoner listens to the discussion with sympathetic interest, and observing that his judges do not appear to be getting anywhere, he pipes in cheerfully, "I know! Don't let me look at the toad for a week." We concur in the verdict, though with certain misgivings—knowing how dear to his heart the toad is.

When a visitor complimented me on the good state of preservation of our paintwork I passed on the compliment to the "Protector of the Property"—a boy who had been chosen for the office on account of his previous thoughtlessness and clumsiness. His departure later from the kindergarten was a real loss and was commemorated in the "Blue-Bird News" in the following verse:

Good-by, his time is over.
He will mount guard no more
Nor shout, "You mayn't
Make marks on the paint.
Don't bump against that door."

A. D. HORSFIELD

A Few Minutes Of Reading

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE interesting series of articles on reading bring to the writer's mind the thought that perhaps others would enjoy sharing a reading technique which has proven both enjoyable and profitable. Who was it that said any act which is truly enjoyable is profitable, and anything which is truly profitable is inherently enjoyable.

After the writer finished college the opportunity to enjoy reading resulted in the reading of all kinds and descriptions of literature: biography, autobiography, novels of all sorts, drama, poetry, natural science, philosophy, magazines and newspapers. A vast amount of material was read. For several years this continued—and still does, but with one amendment.

In school, or extension course, or club, one is of necessity forced to concentrate to the point of a more complete understanding. As an illustration, if one studied Ruskin's work for a semester, he gained a speaking acquaintance with his outstanding writings, a knowledge of Ruskin's life, an understanding of English life at the time. The whole process developed roundness and "clinchableness." (Is there such a word? I remember the jolly, brawny blacksmith in a small New Hampshire town used to say, "Clinch yer job, boys, then you've got it right").

Our wide reading, enjoyable and profitable as it is, may be too heterogeneous. Fifteen minutes a day, or preferably 30, with one author for two or three weeks gives one a depth and breadth of understanding. This time should be given to the great writers of all lands. It is very difficult to define the term "educated person." I would put first kindness and an attempt to understand the viewpoint of others. But also would be included an understanding of the great literature of the world. And 15 minutes a day will do it! For in 10 years you will have studied 608 hours and 20 minutes.

H. S. P.

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Business and Industry

Building and Engineering Contracts in South Up 83 P. C.

Commerce and Finance

FDIC Has Profit Of Over $6,500,000 Since August, 1935

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—A New [illegible] agency is making a profit. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has listed earnings to June 30, 1936, of $6,561,000, from Aug. 23, 1935, the effective date of the Banking Act of 1935.

More than that, an additional $28,000,000 has been received from the one-twelfth of 1 per cent assessment on total deposits of insured member banks, and instead of being lumped as profit it has been set aside as surplus. Money from this source is pouring into the FDIC at the annual rate of $38,000,000.

All Depositors Paid

The profit has been made by FDIC, the annual report discloses, after paying all expenses of insuring the 14,118 member banks, and 99½ per cent of the depositors of the 61 insured banks that failed in the past 12 months' period.

All but 306 of the 66,035 depositors in the 61 closed banks had been paid in full, the report discloses; the 306 received insurance up to $5000 each, the maximum allowed under the law.

The FDIC has perfected plans to merge more than 100 banks in an effort to strengthen the nation's financial structure. A dozen banks already have been merged or consolidated under the new agency with deposits totaling $17,839,000. To facilitate these, the FDIC made loans totaling $7,482,242, and purchased assets amounting to $428,912.

Outside of the FDIC, and on the larger scale of federal finances, repayments by other alphabetical agencies are cutting down the current Treasury deficit, figures show.

Treasury spending in July was 50 per cent less than in the same month last year, reflecting repayments from federal agencies. Private borro[illegible] are beginning to retire their loans, the figures show.

The Government is still running in the red for all that, however, the figures reveal. It was $123,221,873 behind last month. However, the deficit figure was $448,626,133 in July, 1935.

Here are some of the cash items turned into the Treasury last month by alphabetical groups:

AAA	$3,929,828
RFC	175,572,576
Commodity Credit Corp.	67,213,993
Farm Credit Admin.	2,853,717
Export-Import Bank	443,244

Utilities Power Got $30,000,000 In English Deal

NEW YORK (AP)—Utilities Power & Light Corporation received $30,000,000 for its English properties, it was learned when Floyd B. Odlum, president of Atlas Corporation, who negotiated the deal, returned from London.

Of this sum, approximately $5,000,000 was used to liquidate a loan of that amount owed to the Prudential Assurance Company of London.

It was understood in financial circles that the Power & Light Co., which owns and controls a large number of public utility operating companies in several western and eastern states, might use the $25,000,000 received in the transaction to redeem some of its outstanding debentures which amount to $50,000,000. This would effect a substantial saving in fixed charges.

The securities disposed of by Odlum were formerly held by a subsidiary of Utilities Power & Light, the Greater London & Counties Trust, Ltd. Under the contract sale, it was learned, Utilities Power & Light has an option to buy a 5 per cent participation in the purchase group which was headed by Lazard Freres of London and included a number of insurance companies and private investors.

General Motors Pays 75cts. Extra

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of General Motors Corporation have ordered an extra dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock, in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 50 cents. In the previous quarter a similar regular and extra payment was made. Extras of 50 cents on Dec. 12, 1935, and 25 cents on Sept. 12, 1935, were paid along with the regular quarterly rate.

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the $5 preferred stock also was declared. The common dividends are payable Sept. 12 to stock of record Aug. 13. The preferred disbursement is payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 5.

Cocoa Prices Regain Dip; Close Near 3-Year Top

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recovering sharply during the final session of trading, cocoa prices for the week ended July 31 closed unchanged to two points lower. Early in the week the market drifted lower on a light volume of business. On Friday's advance the market broadened considerably. Closing prices were within three points of the highest levels of the last three years. Most of the week's selling was attributed to Wall Street liquidation. Support was given by quiet manufacturing buying and purchases by trade interests in anticipation of the heavy manufacturer buying in August. Offerings from primary markets continue scarce.

The steady dwindling of the United States visible supply, as measured by New York warehouse stocks, continues to feature the statistical situation. These stocks declined 4000 bags to a new three and a half year low figure of 705,778 bags. It was the thirteenth consecutive week of declining stocks.

Cash Farm Income Highest Since 1930

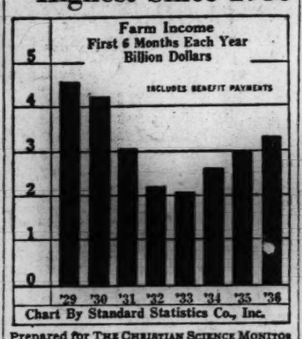

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Department of Agriculture estimates that cash farm income during the first half of the year was 11 per cent above that in the corresponding 1935 period and the highest for any first six months since 1930.

Agricultural income during the first half usually accounts for 45 per cent of the full year total.

Relation Between Building Costs And Rent Called Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Because the building cost index during June declined while the index of rents advanced, the economic relationship between these two is considered to have improved, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. The relationship between these two factors still remains out of line, however, the Institute believes, in that building costs are still too great. Rents are not expected to go much higher in the near future, and on the other hand building costs may be deterred from going substantially lower by higher food costs that would be reflected in the increased remuneration expectations of labor.

The June building cost index (1926-100) declined during June from 98.4 to 97.4 while the rent index rose to a new peak for the current upward movement. The rent index in June was 76.6, compared with 76.1 in May and with 61.8 in January, 1934, when the low for the depression was reached. However, with the building costs index at 97.4 and the rent index at 76.6, high building costs still remain a serious obstacle to the full recovery of building operations.

While rents may show some further rise, it is not likely that such a movement will be extensive. The rent index for any one year generally conforms fairly close to the commodity price index of the previous year. In other words, rents lag a year behind commodity prices. On the basis of 1929 as 100, the rent index for the first six months of 1936 averaged 82.1 as compared with last year's commodity price index of 83.9. In June, the rent index was 84.3, or slightly above the 1935 commodity price index.

It is probable that rents will not rise sufficiently in the near future to contribute much to the elimination of the spread between building costs and rents. This means that a decline in building costs will be necessary in order to stimulate a much further recovery in building activity. Such a decline in building costs does not appear imminent.

Utility Service Units Gain SEC Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The first application for the establishment of mutual or subsidiary holding companies under the Public Utility Act of 1935 were approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Approval of the establishment of these companies is necessary under Section 13 of the statute, which requires that service, management, insurance or construction companies that are part of a holding company system must provide services to the subsidiary operating companies of the system at cost and without profit, and that the cost of these be fairly and equitably allocated among the companies benefiting.

This section of the law was designed to stop the practice of "milking" operating companies by excessive and unreasonable charges for services performed by a service company which is part of the same chain.

Service companies that were approved today were the following: Corporation Services, Inc., and Midland Stock Transfer Company, to serve the Midland-United group; Bureau of Safety, Illinois Stock Transfer Company, Middle West Service Company, and John E. Barber, Joseph E. Wilson and Edward A. Olsen, trustees, to serve the Middle West Corporation System; New England Power Service Company, for the New England Power Association system, and Nepsco Services System, for the New England Public Service Company system.

All the holding companies are registered holding companies.

Great Northern Paper Co. To Raise Newsprint Price

NEW YORK (AP)—The Great Northern Paper Company, which last year took the lead in effecting a $1 a ton increase in the price of newsprint, announced its 1937 price would be boosted to $42.50.

This increase of 31.50 over present quotations, a bulletin issued by the American Newspaper Publishers Association said, "establishes the maximum market price for 1937."

"In view of the restrictions by the provincial governments of Quebec and Ontario prohibiting mills in their provinces from making new contracts of any kind prior to Aug. 15 and the recent advances by Canadian manufacturers of $10 a ton to publishers in South America," the bulletin said, "it is believed that the Great Northern announcement is an important one to United States publishers."

Acute Shortage Of Lower-Priced Homes, Says FHA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The building and real estate industries will not gain their full momentum, the housing shortage will remain acute and the mass market will remain untouched until houses are built costing from $1200 to $3000, according to officials of the Federal Housing Administration.

Realtors and operative builders should produce and sell the kind of houses that people can buy, rather than the kind the realtors and operative builders like to construct, it was stated.

Market Undeveloped

"At present the housing industry is skimming the cream off the top of the market that has been developed by the building upturn," the statement says. "In neglecting at least half of the potential market, the building industry and the realtors are overlooking their greatest market. The many are building homes which sell, excluding land cost, above $3000. Too few are building in the range below $3000.

"Whether the housing market is analyzed from available income data or from rental data, the results are practically the same: Over half of the market is unassayed.

"According to the 1930 census report, the number of families renting homes in the United States—exclusive of farm homes—was 12,351,549. While the number of renters is unquestionably above that figure today, the proportionate classification of renting groups would be relatively the same.

"Of the total urban renting families, 42 per cent pay from $10 to $31 per month in rent. The group just above this pays from $30 to $50 per month in rent and comprises 26 per cent of the total.

"Together, these two groups equal almost 70 per cent of the rent-paying families living in cities.

"Just as the motor industry met the mass market, the housing industry must build good houses for the masses of people, at prices they can afford to pay. It may find it more profitable to narrow the profit margin on unit sales and to build more units.

Demand for Small Houses

"Low-priced houses which can be bought from $12 to $30 monthly are in demand, and, when the demand is met, buying will follow which will lift sales and profits beyond any realized by the industry heretofore.

"Credit is no longer a deterrent factor in the production of this type of construction. The insured mortgage system of the Federal Housing Administration is the key which can unlock the almost unexplored market for low-priced houses of genuine quality. It has brought home ownership within the reach of hundreds of thousands who have not heretofore been able to acquire a home."

Huge Film Salary Shows Up Among Reports to SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—A major film company's $300,000-a-year salary for its Hollywood producton manager in 1934, and salaries averaging more than $60,000 a year for its 74 top employees were made public by the Securities Commission.

Reporting to the commission, Fox Film Corporation did not name the 74 workers—including actors, writers, technicians, producers and directors—but lumped their salaries in a total of $4,500,000.

W. R. Sheehan received $300,000 in 1934 as vice-president in charge of Hollywood production, while Sidney R. Kent, president and director of Fox, was paid $191,460, the report said.

Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, which replaced Fox Films, reported in August, 1935, that Kent had been given a seven-year contract as president of the combined corporation at $2500 a week plus $50,000 a year and expenses.

Darryl F. Zanuck, head of production for Twentieth Century-Fox, was promised $5000 a week under a seven-year contract, and Joseph M. Schenck was given a similar contract at $2500 a week.

National Biscuit Share Earnings Score Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — National Biscuit Company earned for the quarter ended June 30, 1936, a net profit of 3,087,619 after depreciation, federal income taxes and other charges. After dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock, the profit equaled 42 cents a share on 6,289,488 shares of $10-par common stock.

For the six months ended with June, the net profit as compiled from the company's quarterly reports, was $6,004,742 on the same basis, equal to 81 cents a common share. Net profit in the first half of last year was $4,233,883, or 53 cents a common share.

For the twelve months ended on June 30, last, the net profit totaled $11,756,879, or $1.59 a common share.

Dividend Increased By Socony-Vacuum

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., one of the largest producing and marketing organizations in the petroleum industry, has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on its capital stock compared with 20 cents paid last March. The dividend is payable Sept. 15 to shareholders of record Aug. 19.

The company estimated consolidated net income of about $20,000,000 was earned in the first half of the year, a substantial gain over the figure for the comparable period of 1935. Approximately $3,000,000 of the profit was said to have resulted from a change in accompanying methods in the handling of development costs.

South Establishes Six-Year Record in Construction Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—A six-year record of $506,449,000 has been established by contract awards covering building, engineering and construction, in the 16 southern states, during the first seven months of 1936, according to the Manufacturers Record. Compared with the total of $275,837,000 for the corresponding period of 1935, the awards to Aug. 1, of this year show a gain of 83 per cent, the increase being $230,612,000. The seven-months total this year is within $3,425,000 of equaling the entire 12-months total for 1934, and is only $110,876,000 less than the 1935 total of $617,325,000.

The July total of $83,144,000 is a high record for that month of the year with the sole exception of July, 1930, when awards for major pipeline projects in southwestern oil and gas fields brought the total to $103,549,000.

Considering the July total, industrial and engineering prjoects head the list of major classifications with awards aggregating $24,584,000, of which $11,462,000 was for purely industrial construction.

The industrial total assumes added significance when it is considered that the only major project let to contract last month was the $2,750,000 extension to the not yet completed $4,000,000 pulp, paper and bag plant of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation, under construction at Savannah, Ga. A wide variety of miscellaneous industrial enterprises, involving outlays of from $25,000 to $75,000, make up the impressive total.

General Building Third

Road, street and paving awards last month ran to $22,000,000. General building operations rank third in July with $18,395,000 of contracts let. Public buildings involving $18,155,000 were placed under contract in July.

The award of contracts for the superstructures of housing projects financed by the Federal Government featured building activity in the South last month. Together with privately financed dwelling construction, a total of $12,623,000 in awards was rolled up, the highest figure of record for a single month's residential awards.

Operative builders are becoming increasingly active in towns and cities. Meanwhile, there are being built under contracts let by owners, thousands of houses costing $2000 to $8000. The substantial investment in the aggregate being made in comparatively small and widely scattered industrial enterprises claims the spotlight.

Sugar Plants Improved

Louisiana sugar plants long idle are being rehabilitated; southern transit lines are investing heavily in new rolling stock; utilities companies are concentrating on the extension of power lines to serve rural areas; the railroads are buying new rolling stock for freight and passenger business, laying new rails and accessories and modernizing shop equipment, and long distance bus line operators are buying fleets of new buses, building garages and shops.

A Baltimore oil refinery has started a $200,000 expansion program; a Paducah, Ky., oil plant is spending $100,000 for improvements, and a like program at Houston, Texas, refinery involves $200,000, while a pipeline from the important Texas City costing $400,000 is under way.

A new oil plant at Quanah, Texas, calls for an outlay of $300,000, while $100,000 is being put into an oil plant improvement program at Gulfport, Miss. Two plants to cost $100,000 each have been let to contract at Kermit, Texas.

Items Comprising Aggregate

Detailed figures for the seven months are:

	Awards	To Be Awarded
General Building:		
Apartments and Hotels	$16,502,000	$14,315,000
Association and Fraternal	470,000	2,540,000
Bank and Office	3,063,000	2,323,000
Churches	1,877,000	4,970,000
Dwellings	33,137,000	15,365,000
Stores	9,047,000	11,842,000
	$64,096,000	$51,355,000
Public Buildings:		
City, County, Government & State	$77,052,000	$127,876,000
Schools	36,696,000	83,417,000
	$113,748,000	$181,293,000
Roads, Streets and Paving	$141,594,000	$208,214,000
Industrial and Engineering Projects:		
Drainage, Dredg'g and Irrigation	$12,501,000	$90,619,000
Filling Stations, Garages, etc.	2,891,000	4,130,000
Industrial Plants	136,946,000	268,232,000
Levees, Revetments, Seawalls, Dikes, etc.	9,672,000	13,323,000
Sewers, Drainage and Waterworks	25,049,000	$2,348,000
	$187,061,000	$428,652,000
Totals	$506,499,000	$869,514,000

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Meat Exports—Argentina's meat export trade increased slightly in the first five months of 1936, compared with the like period of last year. Total shipments abroad of meat and meat products from Argentina during the January-May period of 1936 totaled 244,000 metric tons, against 237,000 tons in the first five months of 1935. The average price of meat products shipped from Argentina in the first five months of 1936 was about the same as in the like 1935 period with the exception of chilled and frozen mutton which showed an appreciable increase.

Automobiles—The American automobile dominates the Argentine market. During the first quarter of the current year imports of passenger cars into Argentina totaled 3263 units, of which 2850 units represented American cars and 413 units European cars. The competition from European automobile manufacturers in the Argentine market takes the form of small light cars. The outlook for the sale of both passenger cars and motortrucks in Argentina during the next few months appears to be definitely favorable.

Potatoes—The increasing scarcity of the potato in Argentina as a result of poor crops is causing considerable concern. Potatoes form one of the chief sources of sustenance for the bulk of the Argentine population. It is estimated that a shortage of 2,000,000 sacks of potatoes exists in Argentina, which deficit must be made up by importation. The value of the annual consumption of potatoes in Argentina is estimated at $30,000,000 and the production at $15,000,000.

Road Construction—Argentina plans to co-operate fully in connection with the construction of the proposed Pan-American Highway. Plans have been formulated in Argentina to connect the country with all of the five neighboring countries—Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil and Uruguay. Some of these routes have been approved and form a part of the current $90,000,000 highway program.

Coffee—It is estimated that the 1936-37 coffee crop of Brazil will amount to between 21,000,000 and 22,000,000 bags. This production is well in excess of anticipated exports. In order to maintain statistical equilibrium, the National Coffee Department has announced its intention to assess a sacrifice quota of 30 per cent on the production of that crop.

Cattle—The Brazilian Government is exerting considerable effort to improve and promote the cattle and other animal industries of Brazil. Experimental and breeding stations have been established in advantageous sections of the country. Many pure-bred animals for breeding purposes have been imported by the Department of Agriculture from England, the Netherlands, Argentina and other countries.

Motor Fuel—Supported by national legislation, the use of alcohol as a motor fuel in Brazil has gained steadily in recent years. The output of motor alcohol exceeded 12,500,000 gallons in 1935, compared with 7,000,000 gallons in 1934. With distilleries now in operation, together with those under construction and projected, it is anticipated that about 26,500,000 gallons will be available for motor fuel during the current year. With no petroleum resources, Brazil imports about 100,000,000 gallons of gasoline annually for use in its 130,000 automobiles.

Pay Rolls—An important project of law has just been sent to Chile's National Congress. This project would provide for the forced payment of a living wage to all workers with the exception of agricultural laborers and domestic servants. Agricultural workers would be benefited by another proposal already forwarded to the Congress.

Road Building—Realization of the road project now under consideration by the Government of Chile will involve the expenditure over a five-year period of about $6,000,000. The general policy will be to build local roads out into the country from the railway stations rather than to build highways which would parallel existing state-owned railways. Local materials and labor will be used as far as practicable, but it is possible that American-made scrapers and graders will be purchased.

Uruguayan Exports—Exports of Uruguayan products to the United States in the first half of the current year registered a notable advance, compared with the like period of 1935. The total value of Uruguayan products declared for shipment to the United States in the first six months of 1936 was $6,046,376, compared with $2,598,627 in the January-June period of 1935, an increase of 133 per cent. The export total for the first half of 1936 amounted to 87 per cent of the total for the full year 1935.

Electrical Goods—As a result of improved economic conditions in Peru, the demand in that market for electrical goods has substantially increased in the last two years. Not including electrical machinery and lighting plants, Peruvian imports of electrical goods in 1935 were valued at $1,590,000, an increase of $516,000 as compared with the preceding year and $969,000 in 1933. The United States and Germany are the chief sources of supply for electrical goods imported into Peru.

Barranquilla—Barranquilla, the second largest city in Colombia, is the most active port in the country and is rapidly increasing in importance. The city's development along commercial, industrial and shipping lines has been apparent for some time. All indications are that the city has definitely passed the depression and is well on its way to an important future.

Netherlands India Sees Recovery In Balanced Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Netherlands India has covered the first stage on the road leading to a balanced budget. So Jhr. Dr. B. C. de Jonge, Governor General, declared recently at the opening of the session of the People's Council, at Batavia.

The ordinary expenditure of the Netherlands Indian budget has been reduced in six years from 530,000,000 fl. ($355,000,000) to some 300,000,000 fl. For the first time in six years, the Governor General pointed out, the cuts of expenditure and further economies are not absorbed or even exceeded by the fall in revenues.

The budget for 1937 has aspects, he said, which point to approaching recovery. A further accumulation of state debts could be avoided.

Revenues Increase

For the first time also, the Governor General declared, an increase of the revenues could be estimated. The economic aspects of Netherlands India are therefore less dreary. The economic situation has improved. In order to add new revenues to the Treasury, the export duty on native rubber is raised from five per cent to 10 per cent. The special taxation on the oil concerns for 1937 has been given the shape of a guaranteed minimum excise duty of one florin per ton produced crude oil.

The Governor General's explanations coincide and agree with an economic survey of the Netherlands Indies during the depression by Prof. Dr. A. Neytzell de Wilde and J. Th. Moll, issued recently by the National Council for the Netherlands and Netherlands India of the Institute of Pacific Relations. In this survey it is explained that Netherlands India has always been, and is to this day, first and foremost an agricultural country.

Islands Fertile

Nature has blessed these islands with an abundant fertility, and they also possess a considerable wealth of minerals. On the other hand these regions share the natural fate of most tropical countries in that they have always been decidedly poor in movable capital.

These facts explain why in the last 70 or 80 years the ever-increasing demand all over the world for the products of tropical agriculture and for minerals should have caused both Dutch and foreign investors to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by the Indian archipelago. In foregoing periods the Netherlands Indies had not been of much importance to the world at large, except to the Netherlands, the mother country of this great colony. In the last three quarters of a century, however, its international and cosmopolitan importance started and has continued to grow by rapid stages.

World Wheat Supply Smallest Since 1927, U.S. Bureau Predicts

WASHINGTON (AP)—New official indications of rising prices because of the drought coincided with expansion by federal agencies of the officially designated emergency area in two states and announcement of additional relief projects for the sun-baked areas.

The smallest world wheat supply since 1927 was predicted by the monthly summary of the Department of Agriculture. It estimated the 1936-37 wheat supply would "be at least" 230,000,000 bushels under that of the previous year.

A forecast of rising world wheat prices was coupled with the report, while grain and corn continued their recent spectacular advances on the markets.

The special drought committee of the Department of Agriculture added 34 more counties in Nebraska and Missouri to its list. This brought the national emergency county total to 726 in 18 different states.

The Works Progress Administration reported it now had 37,000 destitute farmers on pay rolls and announced Kentucky had become the tenth state to receive emergency aid.

H. C. Wainwright & Co. Forms New Partnership

A new limited partnership has been formed under the name of H. C. Wainwright & Company of Boston, to succeed to the business of the former limited partnership of the same name. J. Dudley Clark has resigned as a general partner to become a special partner and will continue to be associated in an advisory capacity with the firm. Active management of the partnership has been delegated to Mr. Clark's sons, J. Dudley Clark Jr. and Forrester A. Clark, and Melville P. Merritt.

Robert L. Raymond Jr., it is announced, has been admitted to the firm as a general partner. Mr. Raymond, who graduated from Harvard in 1926, was formerly with Wrenn Bros. & Company.

Alfred J. Sweet, also admitted as a special partner of H. C. Wainwright & Company, was formerly president of Lunn & Sweet, shoe manufacturers of Auburn, Maine. Frederic Winthrop is also a special partner.

Chicago Union Station 3½ P. C. Bonds Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A $7,000,000 issue of Chicago Union Station Company guaranteend 3½ per cent bonds to be dated Sept. 1, 1936, and to mature Sept. 1, 1951, at 102 per cent and accrued interest is being offered by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., and associates.

The proceeds of the sale of these bonds, together with Treasury funds to the extent required, will be used to redeem on Dec. 1, 1936, at 105 per cent and accrued interest, $7,000,000 principal amount of the station company's guaranteed 5 per cent bonds, due Dec. 1, 1944.

Farm Commodities At New Peak Prices

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Aug. 4

NEW peak prices for the season established yesterday by farm commodities included:

Wheat, Sept., $1.14⅛ (highest since July, 1933).
Corn, Sept., $1.09¼ (highest in seven years).
Oats, Sept., $0.44½ (highest in two years).
Rye, Sept., $0.83⅛.
Lard, Sept., 12.37 cents.
Butter, Nov., $0.36 (six-year top).
Eggs, Oct., $0.27½.
Potatoes, Oct., $2.30.

First Half-Year's Retail Trade Best Volume Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail trade during the first half of the current year was the best since 1930, responding to a combination of increased purchasing power, fair weather, and good consumer buying psychology, according to a survey by Standard Statistics Company of New York.

Mail order sales were approximately 18.7 per cent greater than in the previous year, all leading companies reporting the greatest volume for any similar period in their histories. Dollar transactions in department stores were 10 per cent ahead of last year, the sharpest gain for any first half since 1923. Specialty and furniture stores scored increases of more than 20 per cent.

Of further significance was the strong revival of variety store sales during the final two months of the first half. After an extended period of only nominal gains, sales in May showed a sudden increase of 15 per cent and then rose 14 per cent in June. The improvement, however, may be regarded as temporary and does not reverse the seemingly general trend of variety chains toward stabilization rather than additional expansion of volume.

In May, the stores benefited by the carry-over of post-Easter business, realization of which was prevented in the final weeks of April by poor weather. This business was improved by larger consumer purchasing power and stood out in contrast with the poor volumes realized in 1935, when the month's trade was restricted by cold and rain. The June rise, also in comparison with a fairly poor month, was aided during the last 14 days by the spending of bonus funds, particularly by the almost immediate cashing of the "odd amount" checks which accompanied almost all bonds. A return to the only moderate gains realized during the first four months is now probable.

Among all divisions of the retail field, the chain groceries made the poorest showing for the first half. Sales were only 1 per cent higher than in 1935, despite the fact that during the greater portion of the time retail prices were slightly higher than a year ago. On a tonnage basis, practically no gain was registered.

B. F. Goodrich Plan To End Arrearage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In conjunction with details of the proposed plan for the readjustment of the capital stock structure of B. F. Goodrich Company, whereby present dividend arrearages on the preferred stock would be taken care of, net earnings of the concern for the first six months of 1936, ended June 30, are estimated at $2,650,000, equal to $1.40 a share on the common stock after allowing for preferred dividends. This compares with $1,553,040, or 45 cents a share for the corresponding period of last year.

The recapitalization plan, approved by the directors on July 21, will be acted upon by the stockholders at a special meeting on Sept. 9. The plan provides for the readjustment of the capital stock structure to take care of the present $10,300,780 total arrearage, equal to $35 a share, in preferred dividends, and to remove the annual retirement requirements of the present preferred stock through the creation of a new class of preferred stock and through the exchange of the present preferred into new preferred and common stock.

Under the plan, holders of the present $7 preferred will receive for each share 1.4 shares of new preferred, entitled to $5 annual dividends, and also one-half share of common stock. Total dividends on the 1.4 shares of new preferred will be $7 a share, it is pointed out. The redemption price of the 1.4 shares of new preferred will be $140 plus any accrued and unpaid dividends.

A letter sent to the stockholders by David M. Goodrich, chairman of the board, points out that the plan will benefit the common stockholders, since it will remove obstacles to the payment of dividends on this issue.

The letter points out that the consolidated earned surplus on Dec. 31, 1935, was only $969,063.

Commercial Investment Trust Stock Redemption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Redemption on Oct. 1, next, of 140,434 outstanding shares of preference stock of Commercial Investment Trust Corporation, a finance company, has been voted by the corporation's directors. Price of redemption will be $110 in cash and accrued and unpaid dividends to Oct. 1.

The dividend will be 3-104 share of common stock for each share of convertible preference, or at the holder's option on or before Aug. 15, $1.50 in cash for each share. The dividend in common stock would be valued at $2.25 a preference share at market value as of July 31.

Holders have the right of conversion until the redemption date at 1½ common shares for each preference share. Common stock issued in conversion before the record date, Oct. 1, will be entitled to the dividend declared.

Sales of Cotton Cloth Lower But Prices Hold Well

By A. A. Talmage

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Recurring spells of weakness in raw cotton prices in the new crop future markets served to slow up buying in primary cotton gray goods channels during the past week.

Many buyers determined to await the outcome of the Government cotton crop estimate, due next Saturday, before adding further to their forward cotton goods commitments, but even so sales averaged better than half the current loom output.

Prices were very little affected because of the extremely tight situation on spots and near-by shipments. Many buyers find themselves in acute need of additional goods for immediate processing and have been trying to buy spots. But they have found there are practically no goods available for prompt shipment, no matter how fancy the price premium.

Print Cloths Active

Print cloths are said to have sold this week in quantities somewhat better than half the current production, while sheetings and some of the other standard carded yarn goods were moved in volume not very far from the current week's output. According to the best-informed advice, the coarse-goods mills are tightly sold for more than six weeks ahead, and their unfilled orders minus their stocks on hand are sufficient to absorb more than four weeks' output at the present rate of production.

Standard print cloth numbers sold at 8 to 8¼ cents for 39-inch four-yard 80 squares, and 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s were moved at 7⅛ to 7¼ cents for forward shipment, with 7½ cents paid for spots and more sought for at the same figure.

Sheetings were moving in substantial quantities in the aggregate but individual lots were not large. Prices were well maintained, but did not advance over the previous week's levels. Narrow print cloths were only very moderately active, with the 36-inch styles leading in volume of sales.

Demand for Broadcloths

Carded broadcloths were taken up in fair quantities, with 100x60s bringing 8 to 8⅛ cents, the 112x60s selling at 9 to 9¼ cents, and the 80x60s moving at 6½ cents.

Sizable quantities of three leaf twills and of carded sateens were sold, both the very wide styles and the medium widths, and prices continued approximately unchanged for the week

Fine goods markets developed some weakness in combed lawns, due to second hand selling, but first hands refused to meet the resale prices, and the market held at 7 to 7¼ cents for 9 yard 76x72s, 8 to 8¼ cents for 40-inch 8.50 yard 88x80s, and 9⅞ to 10 cents for 40-inch 7.50 yard 96x100s.

Combed broadcloths moved in moderate volume at 11¼ cents for eight 128x68s or 136x60s. Combed pongees sold during the week at 9¼ cents for 37-inch 72x100s while sales of carded goods of the same count were reported at 8½ cents. Fancies continued very active, led by very substantial sales of dotted Swiss, and of fancy marquisettes.

Lighter Fleeces To Cut Wool Output

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agriculture Department attributed an expected decrease in 1936 domestic wool production to a decline in the average weight of fleeces.

An estimate, based on preliminary figures of wool shorn or to be shorn during the year, placed this year's production at 361,265,000 pounds, a decrease of 3,398,000 pounds under the 1935 figure, representing a decline of 1 per cent.

The forecast production was 6,023,000 pounds or 1½ per cent less than the five-year average production between 1931-35.

Production, fleece weight, and number of sheep shorn in the various regions during the last three years included the following:

North Atlantic—6,796,000 pounds produced in 1934; 6,430,000 in 1935, and 6,072,000 in 1936; 7.3 pounds average weight per fleece in 1934; 7.4 pounds in 1935, and 7.2 pounds in 1936; 937,000 sheep shorn in 1934; 872,000 in 1935, and 849,000 in 1936.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Two New Ballets in Paris

By **Emile Vuillermoz**

Paris

OUR operatic season came to an end with the production of two ballets written by representatives of the younger musical generation. One, entitled "The Emperor's Clothes," is taken from Andersen's famous story. The philosophical flavor is not, however, sufficiently brought out in its choregraphic translation. In order to give this subject its proper treatment one would have to make use of a more precise language than that of descriptive music and pantomime.

The choregraph was by Serge Lifár, who played the principal role with much skill and imagination. The music was written by Jean Françaix. Only yesterday this composer was sitting at a school desk. He was recently applauded in Brussels for another of his ballets. Now he makes his début on the stage of our Académie Nationale.

In his first works Françaix expresses a very different outlook to that of other artists of his generation. One knows that in their extravagant denial of the ideals of their elders the young musicians of the troublous postwar period were overprecipitate in their methods. These young people declared rather hastily that the art of Debussy and Ravel was completely outmoded and that through their own efforts a new aesthetic was to arise.

* * *

In spite of certain eccentricities, supported by a truly scandalous international publicity, these pseudo-revolutionaries have left no durable work. Perplexed and disconcerted by the innumerable volte-faces of a Stravinsky, who appears to change his style every year, many young people lost themselves in a vain search for originality. For the last 10 years great disorder has reigned among the members of our so-called vanguard, which gradually dissolved without having redeemed any of its promises. A redundance of dissidence, polytonality, atonality, discordant orchestration and clumsy writing has led our revolutionaries into a blind alley. And now, in accordance with the ceaseless intellectual rhythm of the world, we must reverse the machine.

The very youthful musicians of today dream only of neo-classicism, simplicity, purity of writing and a language that is sober and unadorned. Jean Françaix is perhaps the most representative of these young apostles of simplicity. He expresses himself with characteristic candor. He rediscovers the idioms of old popular songs and always gives the impression of having caught some rhythm of folklore. This is surely a happy formula for a musician who wishes to impose on his art a halt at the fountain of youth. This simplicity surprised the spectators at the Opéra, who were expecting a more corrosive kind of art. It would, however, be absurd to ask the composer to treat this little classical legend in any other way. He has found the most suitable style for such a subject. His orchestration is light and amusing and the ensemble of the spectacle is very pleasing. Pruna's décors succeeded in giving an extremely artistic quality to the show.

* * *

The second ballet is entitled "Un Baiser pour Rien." The title does not correspond exactly with the subject. M. Nino's scenario is unfortunate in that it recalls, rather indiscreetly, "L'Enfant et les Sortilèges," which Colette wrote for Maurice Ravel.

A man is drowsing by the fire. He is an honest, peace-loving bourgeois. Gradually he falls into a deep sleep. While he sleeps his thoughts and desires take shape. In his imagination the "Folle du Logis" (Madcap of the Home) awakens and begins to dance. She arouses the "Imp of Adventure" who was only awaiting this opportunity to escape from that calm exterior.

While the master of the house is snoring peacefully his imagination riots. But the wise little guardians of the house try to counteract this revolution. A battle ensues between the defenders of order and the disorderly dreamers. The household gods are about to be overcome when day appears, bringing in its train its routine and prosaic occupations. "La Folle du Logis" abandons the fool's cap and re-enters the figure of the sleeper who, awakened by the crow of a cock, resumes his daily work with resignation.

The score of this amusing piece is by Manuel Rosenthal, a young composer who has already made his name with the work "Rayons de Soieries," and a few ingenious and piquant compositions such as "Les Petits Métiers" and the "Chansons du M. Bleu."

Though M. Rosenthal may not possess very great originality of thought, he is undeniably endowed with a remarkable facility for carrying out his ideas. His musical writings are rich and full of nuance, while his orchestration has a supple ingenuity and an abundance of color which are quite individual to him. His operatic ballet endorses these characteristics. This fantasy is presented with such dazzling orchestration that the effect is brilliant.

The interpretation of the piece was quite remarkable. Mlle. Lorcia and Serge Peretti endowed their roles with the most airy of personalities.

Newport Tercentenary Show

By **Dorothy Adlow**

Newport, R. I.

AMONG the many events to celebrate the Rhode Island Tercentenary is a retrospective exhibition offered in Newport by the Art Association. For two reasons did Newport prove of interest to American artists: it has been the resort of the fashionable, who can afford the purchase of pictures and the bestowal of portrait commissions, and it provides fine subject material in marines and landscapes.

An old town, Newport, with its extravagant contrasts of luxury and impecuniousness, with its palatial residences, newer and better kept than their European prototypes, and with a library and a synagogue constructed by Peter Harrison, both little classics of Colonial architecture. Less conspicuous are the small timber houses seen here and there which were occupied by earlier inhabitants.

The Art Association set limits upon itself in this display by requiring that either the subject or the painter of every picture be connected in some way with Newport. The exhibition is consequently varied, informing and full of pleasant surprises. To anyone interested, it provides something of a survey of American art. The period covered is from the time of the coming of Smibert to 1935. No living artist is included.

* * *

In view of the nature of the celebration, we had hoped that the display would be further-reaching in time and would include some Puritan portraits, the likenesses made by the itinerant limners who peddled their accomplishments from door to door. But the Newport show begins at just about the time when painting was becoming a profession (1730), and when portraitists studied and traveled and painted not the Puritan ancestors, but their descendants who had begun to accumulate wealth through trade.

Prominent among the earlier canvases shown is a multiple portrait of "Dean Berkeley and his Entourage." The painter, John Smibert, came to Newport with Dean Berkeley in 1728. Smibert remained in America to paint and to exercise an important influence upon the rising generation of portraitists. Painted by him also is Catherine Greene, four times great-grandmother of the present Governor of Rhode Island. Another English limner who came to America was Joseph Blackburn and he is well represented here by a pair of portraits of Captain and Mrs. John Brown of Newport. From the Bowdoin College Collection in Maine there is another pair by the noted painter, Robert Feke, of Mr. and Mrs. William Bowdoin.

* * *

Gilbert Stuart was born across the bay from Newport, in North Kingston. His first 19 years were spent in this vicinity and there is shown here what is considered his first commission, done at the age of 13, "Dr. Hunter's Dogs." It is a good piece of realistic painting, disclosing the professional touch even at this early age. Two later portraits, one of David Sears and the other of Abraham Touro, philanthropist of Newport, are interesting for subject. Not often seen are portraits by his daughter, Jane Stuart. She was born in 1812 and lived and painted in Newport. She was one of the pioneer American woman painters.

There are many other things to be seen, including miniatures by another native, Edward Green Malbone, some naval pictures by Michel Felice Corné, who is said to have introduced the tomato into America and to have settled in Newport where the climate seemed best suited to its cultivation. There are paintings by William Morris Hunt and John La Farge, whose "Paradise Valley" is one of the finest pictures he ever painted.

"Bishop's Rock, Paradise, Newport" is another splendid outdoor piece giving full range to La Farge's color gift. There are some Winslow Homer portraits of bathing at Newport. By William James, Philosopher, there is a portrait of Miss Kitty Temple, a sympathetic portrayal revealing his talent. At one time James considered seriously becoming a painter. There are pictures also by John Elliott, Charles W. Hawthorne and George Bellows.

Courtesy of the Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University

"Dean Berkeley and His Household," by John Smibert; Painted in Newport, R. I., c. 1729-30

New Faces at Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A CONCERT of unusual significance took place July 22, when the Federal Music Project Symphony Orchestra made its first appearance in Trinity Auditorium, the locale of its future performances. This hall, large and with excellent acoustics and ample stage and in the downtown district, is wisely selected for the activities of this organization of promising potentialities.

To celebrate the occasion the world première of Felix Borowski's Second Symphony was played, under the direction of Jacques Samossoud. Mr. Borowski was fortunate to find a conductor of Mr. Samossoud's attainments, for the work is intricately orchestrated, besides demanding sensitive temperament in its interpreter. On the other hand, the conductor, who had not before been heard here, found a splendid vehicle for his talents.

The second movement remains in memory as the most enjoyable. The flowing melody has tranquillity. At times the atmosphere was almost Wagnerian and at others one was taken into the mood of the meeting of Pelléas and Mélisande at the fountain. This is not meant to imply plagiarism or imitation, but one readily discerns who has most influenced the composer amongst those at whose feet he has sat.

* * *

The Vivace (third movement) is also delightfully written. It seemed short, but pointed in its gaiety, and the orchestration is full of color and spice. The first and last movements appeared, at this first hearing, to be more concerned with excellence of writing than with necessity for expression, although the themes were melodic and fluent, and the treatment well considered and unhackneyed. It is a thoroughly enjoyable work, worthy of a place on discriminating conductors' programs.

Mr. Samossoud, during the entire progam, was an outstanding leader, disclosing a splendid technic, poetic sensitivity, a fertile imagination and a splendid control of his players, who responded eagerly to his refined but definite beat. His other numbers were the "Phèdre" Overture by Massenet, the "Lohengrin" Prelude, "España" Rhapsody by Chabrier and the "Caucasian Sketches" by Ippolitoff Ivanoff.

It was interesting to observe that this orchestra, which is making a point of producing new works—principally American—is gaining a following of the musical sophisticates of this community, who attend the concerts regularly; also that the orchestra, which was started about a year ago, has, by constant pruning and additions, become worthy of the growing audiences which have constantly driven it from one small place to a larger one until now those who come need not be turned away. Also a small admission fee is being charged. Modest Altschuler is the regular conductor, with guest conductors in abundance, most of whom are surprisingly fine.

* * *

At Hollywood Bowl Eugene Goossens reappeared July 21, after an absence of seven years. His first program consisted of the Dvořák "Carnival" Overture, the Brahms Symphony No. 2, Elgar's "Enigma" Variations, the Turina "Procesión del Rocío" and the Polonaise from the Suite in G by Tchaikovsky. Mr. Goossens was welcomed with a prolonged fanfare from the orchestra and much applause from his many admirers who came to renew their pleasure from his baton; nor were they disappointed, for he gave to his renditions that verve and vitality that mark his approach.

His Friday evening concert (July 24) was not so brilliantly negotiated. The Gluck-Mottl Suite de ballet lacked elasticity and the men played woodenly, Arnold Bax's Overture to a Picaresque Comedy was neither gay nor impudent—only clever. The Sibelius "En Saga" and the Three dances from "The Three Cornered Hat" by de Falla were given little more than perfunctory readings, and even the accompaniment to Albert Spalding's magnificent performance of the Beethoven Violin Concerto was uninspiring support for the soloist, who richly deserved the tempest of applause which drew him back to play the Bach Air for violin alone, and later, the Paganini Caprice.

* * *

The Thursday concert introduced Fabien Sevitzky as the conductor for the symphonic portion of the evening's entertainment. In the Overture to "Euryanthe" by Weber, the visitor, clad in white, was noticeably dramatic as he wielded the baton. Nevertheless he inspired the musicians to alert response and his effects were well considered yet given with spontaneous ease. The Brahms Symphony No. 1 was particularly well balanced and the beauties of the score were enhanced by Mr. Sevitzky's satisfaction in them as they stood, with an effort not to embellish them, but to liberate the spirit of the work itself. The second movement was beautifully sincere and in this the conductor showed his best qualities.

After Intermission William Grant Still directed two excerpts from his own composition: "Land of Romance," from the "Africa" Suite, and Scherzo from the "Afro-American" Symphony. Mr. Still's baton technic was entirely adequate for his offerings. The first item had a certain catchy quality, but there was no decided trend to it; in fact, it was musical patchwork, with whatever design there was well concealed. The Scherzo, based principally on rhythm and color, was enjoyable more for its novelty than for deep compositional worth, yet one feels that if Mr. Still will realize that music is universal, not of any race in particular, he may throw off his self-imposed shackles and write an un-Negroid piece of real value.

The Hall Johnson Singers completed the concert with three comprehensive groups: first, from "The Green Pastures," second, Secular Songs, and lastly, Spirituals.

These singers, whose well-trained voices are carefully blended for their unique style of singing, did the most amazing polyphonic work with equally amazing unconcern. They were a vocal orchestra, singing *a coppella* and in perfect pitch, with clear, free diction and emotional fervor.

B. K. W.

Dancers at the Stadium

By **Pitts Sanborn**

New York

ALTHOUGH time was when dancers attracted great throngs to the Lewisohn Stadium, their lure seems to have diminished during the last season or two. Consequently this summer Stadium Concerts, in their study of popular response, have kept the number of dance programs down to two. The second, provided by the Philadelphia Ballet Company, was placed on view the evening of July 30, when it surprised the doubters by drawing the third largest audience of the season so far, estimated at 10,000.

Whatever the reason for this sudden acceleration of interest in the dance, the entertainment itself proved to be of uneven value. The program consisted of only two works, "Daphnis et Chloé" and "Bolero," both done to music by Ravel which is for the most part familiar in the concert room, though the former had never been heard here before as accompaniment to dancing and miming. In each instance Catherine Littlefield, who is director, ballet mistress and première danseuse of the company, provided the choregraphy.

The company, which had crystallized into being less than a year ago, gave abundant evidence of careful training and devoted endeavor. Yet it still has some distance to go before it leaves behind every trace of amateurishness. In the performance in question there were dull stretches, conspicuously relieved, however, by the vigorous dancing of the pirates and the concluding Bacchanale, which was both well planned and stirringly executed. The solo honors went to Miss Littlefield herself as Chloé and Alexis Dolinoff as Briaxis, the pirate chief.

In the case of "Bolero" no attempt was made to supply the music with a parallel drama, as was done when Ida Rubinstein brought the music forward in Paris in 1928. Miss Littlefield calls her choregraphy an "impressionist fantasy," and as such it presents successively and in combination various groups of dancers, especially women "with ruffled trains" (of rose color), "with combs and mantillas" (transparent, like the fans employed), "with striped bodices." The results were undeniably pretty, and at the outset one really got something of a thrill from the effect of the costumes against the settings of black and white. But as the "fantasy" proceeded it took on more and more the semblance of a revue, and it gave little heed to the gathering suspense due to the monotonous reiteration of the musical theme and virtually none to the explosive change of key in which the piece culminates.

The solo dancers, who could scarcely be detached from the groups, were Dorothie Littlefield and Alexis Dolinoff. Ravel's exacting modern scores had an excellent orchestra to play them and a skillful conductor in Alexander Smallens. Still, they suffered from the disadvantages of outdoor performance and subjugation to the needs of scenic representation.

Actually the summer's largest audience at the Lewisohn Stadium assembled two evenings earlier (July 28) when four pianists had been announced to take part in Bach's Concerto for four claviers and orchestra and a set of unaccompanied "Danzas Andalusas" by Manuel Infante. This audience numbered no less than 13,000. The pianists—Harold Bauer, Rudolph Ganz, José Iturbi (who also did what conducting was done) and Mischa Levitzki—gave a good account of an interesting and seldom-heard work that Bach derived from a concerto for four violins by Vivaldi.

On the following evening the Madison Square Garden was the scene of a concert offered by the WPA Federal Music Project which may be the precursor of an indoor series of orchestral concerts in the same vast place next summer, along the lines of the Boston "Pops." Erno Rapée, of the Radio City Music Hall and likewise of the radio, was the conductor of an orchestra of 200.

For the program he selected his own resourceful symphonic arrangement of Tchaikovsky's A minor Piano Trio, the "Tales From the Vienna Woods" waltz of Johann Strauss, and Tchaikovsky's "1812" Overture, done with a supplementary band of 75, a cannon, and a rifle squad of soldiers and sailors. There was also a soloist, Bruna Castagna, who sang at her best in excerpts from "La Gioconda" and "Carmen." What will come of the venture so bravely launched remains to be seen.

The Art of Play Direction

General Principles of Play Direction. by Gilmor Brown and Alice Garwood. New York: Samuel French. $2.

COMPETENT play directors, judging from the quality of productions that constitute a New York theater season, are proportionately rarer even than competent playwrights. Perhaps the surest sign of ineptness is the adoption during most of a play of sterotyped stage business, tricks of projection that have lost all meaning through thoughtless repetition.

Movement may have point always when it is in character, as those who saw the performances of the Moscow Art Theater or the Abbey Players will remember. With these companies there was no freezing of every player on the scene but the one who was speaking, a device often resorted to by stage directors who, among other handicaps, have insufficient time for the rehearsals needed to bring all the characterizations to focus. This matter of movement, one of a dozen phases of staging a play, receives large attention in this book, which is the outgrowth of Gilmor Brown's many years of work as stage director, starting with Ben Greet and for 19 years past with the Pasadena Community Players in California.

Having defined movement as being concerned with bodily movements of the players, as distinguished from stage business, Mr. Brown classifies movement as inherent and imposed. Inherent movement may not be omitted since it is part of the story as imagined and specified by the playwright, and will be found in the stage directions. It is in the fresh treatment of this inherent movement that much of the talent of the director will be evident, for he will have something to add, by pointed visualization, if he performs his function of contributing to the performance.

* * *

Imposed movement may be specified by the playwright, or it may be invented by the director or actor. Often the director's knowledge of this sort of accent may be superior to that of the author, who benefits more than the spectators suspect from the interpretation. A resourceful director knows how to break up a long, static scene with adroit changes in the positions of the players. When the director is also the author and is expert in both fields—George S. Kaufman, for example—he will even insert or change lines to facilitate change of emphasis or mood, and this long after the supposedly finished manuscript has been accepted by the producer. Those who see "First Lady" on the stage might find it of interest to see how plausibly Mr. Kaufman moves his chief character to stage center when the story points come up and how neatly he wafts her to the side lines when he wishes simply the continuity of attention.

Mr. Brown and his writing assistant warn against an overlong maintenance of a stage picture, and explain how the spectators' attention may be transferred smoothly from one part of the scene to another by means of a movement that has meaning within itself. Care must be taken against the use of too much lively movement apart from climax moments, and here again the largest emphasis may come through the gradual diminishment of movement to the point of stillness.

* * *

Because movement is the simplest way of attracting attention the book discusses the essence of strong and weak movements, as well as the neutral movements involved in stage crosses that have not marked emotional impulse, and in descents of staircases pointed toward the rear. It is further explained that all these factors are affected by the way the individual actor handles them. In the long ago Joseph Jefferson used to tell his players that they were not to attract the attention of the audience unless they had something to give, and much of the discussion in this book is related to that sound working basis.

Similarly practical consideration is given to such subjects as stage business, dialogue, the actor's reaction to dialogue, characterization, rhythm, tempo and style, the director's media, play selection, casting and rehearsals. A glossary and an index round out the values of a textbook that should be of large usefulness to any community theater group and that could be studied with profit in some professional quarters. Throughout, Mr. Brown avoids the rule-of-thumb directions that have made too many books on amateur play production uninspiring. His is the professional viewpoint of the artist who is dealing largely with the best the theater has to offer, and as such approaches his material in the spirit of service to his authors.

E. C. S.

'A Bride for the Unicorn'

By **Harold Hobson**

London

COMING into central London after seeing "A Bride for the Unicorn" at the Westminster, we found the red-and-gold electric lights, flashing their advertisements behind the Nelson Column, more than ordinarily vulgar. It is a quality of great art that it illuminates every aspect of existence, and we were not surprised that Mr. Denis Johnston's fine play had its comment to make even on Trafalgar Square.

At the same time we cannot help admitting that it made a multitude of other comments on things important and unimportant of which we had the utmost difficulty in discerning the ultimate drift. The general trend of the play is, on the whole, easy to decipher—easy, that is, because it is explained on the program. The hero, John Foss (Mr. Godfrey Kenton) is in search of an ideal, and this search, exemplified in scenes of an Expressionistic technique, is a translation into modern terms of many varieties of Greek and Celtic myths.

* * *

Some of the symbolism of which the play is full is not difficult to follow. When Foss, for example, on leaving school, is offered the realization of his dreams on condition that he set going the enormous clock which Mr. Johnston has placed by the side of the stage, it is evident the author has in mind the fact that it is when youths emerge into manhood that they usually become conscious of the passage of time. But why this clock should be a fingerless chronometer, four-dimensional, telling all times at once, beats us.

Yet this kind of thing really does not matter, for later on Mr. Johnston uses the clock to fine imaginative purpose, when the middle-aged Foss, recognizing that the years are slipping away from him before he has come up with his desire, appeals to the remorseless pendulum to stop, in an urgency of anguish and a magnificance of phrase that invite and sustain comparison with the scene in which Marlowe's "Faust" apostrophizes Time at the point of his surrender to Mephistopheles.

As is common with Expressionist plays, "A Bride for the Unicorn" is packed with satire, some of it bitter, most of it effective. There is a domestic interior in the second act, where the characters speak their hidden thoughts, that unfolds mordantly, yet entertainingly, the whole philosophy of an unhappy married life. There is another scene in a law court which is sheer farce, but surpassingly funny, and yet another on the battlefield, where a war is in progress which is not a war, but only a "precautionary military operation for the preservation of peace," that is not without relevance today. The episode on the Stock Exchange seemed to us less effective, and some of the scenes in school hardly justified themselves. The Drunk Bust, too, was difficult to fit into the scheme of the play, though it could be forgiven much for its superb couplet about

What must be, must,
Life is very much simpler for Bust.

* * *

It adds to the obscurity of Mr. Johnston's play that it has been given so curious a title. The tendency to put out their work under incomprehensible names is growing among Britain's more ambitious dramatists. Mr. James Bridie's most successful play had a title, "A Sleeping Clergyman," which baffled every critic in London. Mr. Johnston's most moving drama, "The Moon in the Yellow River," perhaps hardly comes into the same category, for the significance of its title was explained during the progress of the action. But the meaning of "A Bride for the Unicorn" remains hidden, even when the final curtain comes down, to all but those who are closely acquainted with mythology, and this is surely carrying things too far. By all means choose titles that stimulate and even tax the imagination, but give a chance to the ordinary theatergoer whose dictionary of mythology has been mislaid. But in spite of its obscurities, "A Bride for the Unicorn" is a fine and inspiring experience, whose frequent splendor of poetry and vision is, as we have hinted, a standing reproach to everything common and vulgar in twentieth-century civilization.

The play is well produced by the author himself, and the chief part is acted and spoken beautifully by Mr. Godfrey Kenton.

Westminster Theater—A Bride for the Unicorn, by Denis Johnston. Presented July 2, 1936.

London Art Exhibitions

By **Frank Rutter**

London

ALTHOUGH it has just held its first London exhibition at the New Burlington Galleries, the Society of Artist Printers is by no means a newly established body. It was founded in 1921 by a small group of Glasgow art students, and since 1931 its headquarters has been in Edinburgh. Consequently its membership is mainly, though not exclusively, Scottish, and the bond of union between the members is their conviction that the pulling of proofs, whether of etchings, lithographs, wood-engravings or linocut, is an important part of the production of prints, which demands the personal attention of the creative artist and should not be left to another.

This exhibition, therefore, consists of various kinds of prints designed, worked and printed by the artists. The standard of craftsmanship throughout is high, while the living personality of the artist finds fascinating expression through the manner in which individual exhibitors develop the peculiarities of the different methods of print-making and accept the limitations of each.

E. S. Lumsden, R. S. A., the president of this society, is not only an accomplished etcher, but is an acknowledged authority on engraving. His mastery of etching and his range may be seen when we compare the delicate detail and intricate design of "Edinburgh Tenements" with the mellow simplicity and luminosity of his Indian river scene, "Central Ghat," or with the vigorous spontaneity of "Rotting Timbers."

A place of honor is rightly given to a group of prints by John Copley, Britain's brilliant lithographer, whose powerful draftsmanship, noble design and dramatic imagination are finely revealed in such prints as "Morning on a Hillside," "Lacrosse" and "Fog," the last of which has recently been purchased for the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool.

* * *

Mrs Gwendolen Raverat, a pioneer who has played a leading part in the modern revival of wood-engraving, makes a striking demonstration of the possibilities of this medium for decorative panels in her unusually large wood-print, "St. John's Old Bridge." Her consummate skill and admirable taste in design may be seen also in a number of smaller wood-engravings.

These are but three of the senior contributors whose work is outstanding, and there is much more of first-rate quality. There is more than a touch of genius in the spirited linocuts of animals by Stanislaus Brien, while the drypoints of H. Fabian Ware, the wood-engravings of Iain Macnab, Claughton Pellew, Tom Chadwick and Agnes Miller Parker, the engravings on metal of Robert Austin and William Wilson's etchings are all notable both for exceptional technical proficiency and also for imaginative design.

Though this is in the main an exhibition of black-and-white, the society also includes some excellent color work, among which special praise is due to the groups of color woodcuts by Mabel A. Royds and Margaret Dewar, and to the color lithographs of John Ferguson Ross. The exhibit is well hung, works of similar character being hung together in well-spaced panels; and it must be admitted that both in its arrangement and in the quality of its contents, this Scottish-born Society of Artist Printers has given us far and away the best exhibition of contemporary prints seen in London for many years.

* * *

The small but choice collection of paintings by Old Masters at Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi's Galleries in New Bond Street, which will remain on view till the end of August, includes a fine three-quarters-length portrait of "The Earl of Pembroke" by Vandyck, an early Memling depicting "The Virgin at Prayer," a large Skating Scene by Ostade, two Guardis and an attractive upright landscape composition by Cuyp. A puzzling but very fascinating picture of a Dutch courtyard, a typical De Hoogh subject, is built up with bold oppositions of color and light-and-shade which suggest another hand, and the work is now attributed to Carel Fabritius.

W. R. Sickert's latest "snap-shot" portrait of royalty is being shown at the Leicester Galleries. This is an impression of King Edward VIII in Guards uniform, which, though based on a press photograph, is anything but "photographic" in the breadth and summariness of its painting. Jacob Epstein, J. D. Ferguson, Duncan Grant, Augustus John, Laura Knight, John and Paul Nash, Sir William Nicholson, Lucien Pissarro, Pryde, Steer and Ethel Walker are also represented in this exhibition of sculpture, painting and drawings which remains open till Sept. 26.

Another painting by Sickert, the original study for his famous "Ennui" in the Tate Gallery, is the principal attraction in an exhibition at the Leger Gallery, 13 Old Bond Street, which also includes Ethel Walker's portrait, "The Striped Jacket," Marquet's "La Plage" and good examples of Charles Ginner, Duncan Grant, Eve Kirk and Maurice Asselin. This exhibition also will remain open throughout August.

Messrs. Wildenstein & Co., who have recently removed from Carlos Place to more spacious and well-lighted galleries at 147 New Bond Street, are exhibiting there the collection of pictures formed by the late Josef Stransky, conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra, New York. This consists of 29 paintings of the modern French school, beginning with a head by Ingres and ending with a "Blue Period" Picasso and a Matisse of 1921. Cézanne, Gauguin and Van Gogh are all represented, but conservative opinion in London inclines to the belief that the best things in this collection are the examples of Courbet, Delacroix and Fantin Latour. A portrait by Renoir of himself at the age of 31 is spirited and expressive in the painting of the head, but the rest of the half-length is sketchy and unfinished.

Pitts Sanborn, director of the Radio Institute of the Audible Arts, music critic of the New York World Telegram and music critic in New York for The Christian Science Monitor, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government, for his services in promoting understanding and appreciation of French music in the United States. Four years ago Mr. Sanborn was made a Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

Portraits by G. P. A. Healy

By **Charles Fabens Kelley**

Chicago

PORTRAITS by G. P. A. Healy (1813-94), famous American painter, now on view at the Art Institute, are attracting an unusual amount of attention. The public comes to see the likenesses of famous men and women, and then comes again because it feels that Healy's paintings are the right kind of portraits—good likenesses, rich color and no obtrusive mannerisms.

Healy lived a long life and painted continually from the age of 18, when on the advice of Thomas Sully he decided to become a professional artist. Portraits interested him exclusively, and he seems to have known how to get commissions from prominent people, and how to make their sittings a pleasure instead of an ordeal. He must have had a genius for friendship and pleasant conversation, as records of his experiences with sitters indicate.

He painted an amazing number of portraits in Europe and America, and it is surprising how high the general standard of his work was. His interest centered solely in the figure, and he paid as little attention to backgrounds as possible—in other words, he was concerned with portraits which were not necessarily pictures. To be sure, the characters are always well placed on the canvas, but if it were not for the "speaking likeness" one might not be inclined to rate his paintings highly as works of art.

There is a great variety represented in this exhibition. One of the finest portraits is of Abraham Lincoln in a rather gentle, dreamy mood. It is lent by the Newberry Library. Healy greatly enjoyed the sittings Lincoln gave him. Daniel Webster was another interesting subject, as was also the first Mayor of Chicago, William B. Ogden, whose portrait is lent by the city. He was a handsome man who made a great impression on Healy. Indeed it was he who urged the portrait painter to come to Chicago, where he spent several pleasant and industrious years before the Civil War. Later he returned to spend the last years of his life.

A very sweet portrait, contrasting with the vigorous men about it, is of the sister of F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, whom Healy knew in Rome. It was there he painted this charming girl.

I doubt if there are many living portrait painters with ability to paint a solid head with such fine craftsmanship and understanding of character.

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Japan Misses Opportunity On Mongol Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

ship between Outer Mongolia and the Soviet Union are not known in Inner Mongolia. It is known, however, that the Outer Mongolian Government has not hesitated to correct its most serious mistakes—such as the premature attempts to establish collectivization. So far as can be seen from Inner Mongolia, the Mongols themselves decided and executed both the mistaken policies and their correction. The resulting impression is clear that whatever the nature of the relationship between Ulan-Bator and Moscow, the form which it takes is one of free collaboration between Mongol and Soviet leaders, and by no means represents dictated policy enforced by Soviet military power.

Nationalism Emphasized

By 1933, declared Mr. Lattimore, Ulan-Bator had sufficiently amended its policy and the Mongols in Inner Mongolia had realized that Japanese policy was not one of alliances, but of conquest. It was at this time that the most important leader in western Inner Mongolia, Te Wang, began his attempt to unite the Mongol banners not yet controlled by Japan in order to forestall Japanese occupation. The Mongols being too weak to act alone, his projected policy depended upon close understanding with Nanking.

This was a paradoxical policy, inasmuch as the Mongol movement necessarily took the form of Inner Mongolian autonomy, with the emphasis upon nationalism, while the banners under the leadership of Te Wang were nominally on Chinese territory under Chinese administration.

Chinese Distrust

"The movement therefore was hampered from the beginning by Chinese distrust and the feeling that the Mongols were playing the Chinese against the Japanese," Mr. Lattimore explained. "Even so, there were factors which made Nanking willing to support the Mongols up to a certain point. The chief of these factors was the fact that the Mongol districts concerned lay in the frontier provinces of Chahar and Suiyuan, which were themselves not under close and effective control of Nanking. This was especially true of Suiyuan, controlled by Yen Hsi-shan's Shansi provincial government. These provinces, which comprised Chinese population in the south and Mongol population in the north, were consistently anti-Mongol, because the provincial authorities were active in colonizing Mongol land, while trade in and out of Mongolian portions of the provinces paid taxes to the Chinese authorities, no part being remitted to the Mongols.

Conflicts

"By supporting the Mongols, Nanking was able to exert some pressure on the provincial authorities. Even so, support of the Mongols was used merely to bring the frontier provinces into line. When a showdown became necessary, Nanking had to come to terms with the provincial authorities rather than the Mongol autonomists. It might have been expected that this would end eventually in pushing the Mongols into the hands of the Japanese, and so it did. But meanwhile it had become evident that Japanese policy was not to support Mongol autonomy, but to take them over. The Mongols, although disillusioned about Nanking and embittered toward the Chinese frontier authorities, did not welcome the westward advance of the Japanese.

Mongols Not Willing

"It has been alleged that the Inner Mongolian autonomy movement has become Japan's tool. This is true only to the extent that there is no movement capable of resisting the Japanese. But it is not true that the Mongols have become a willing advance guard for the Japanese. What has happened is that the short-sighted anti-Mongol policy of the Chinese frontier authorities has prevented local co-operation between Chinese and Mongols, while the frontier authorities also have prevented any effective co-operation between the Mongols and Nanking.

"This has left Inner Mongolia up in the air. The Mongol political council has been discredited because of its failure to create a position from which the Mongols could deal effectively with either Japan, Nanking or the Chinese frontier provinces. If it were not for the tense situation between Japan and the Soviet Union, the next development would very likely be a movement, arising from the Mongol common people, to overthrow the princes who led the autonomy movement, and to look toward Outer Mongolia for support.

Wouldn't Be Welcomed

"In the circumstances, however, Outer Mongolia itself would probably not welcome such a movement, because it might precipitate a Japanese attack, which both Outer Mongolia and the Soviet Union have been doing their best to avoid. The present Inner Mongolian leaders are therefore largely discredited in the eyes of their followers, and have lost confidence in themselves because their hopes were frustrated, while potential new leaders feel that they must face a period of increasing Japanese control, and that the time when they may dare to show their true position has been deferred to an indefinite future.

"Nationalism as such has become, obviously, an empty hope, while factors which might crystallize some new movement to replace this rather vague nationalism are not under the control of Inner Mongolian leaders."

Duke Adds 22 Teachers To Summer School Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—The record registration at the Duke University summer school, including 2200 students on the campus and 193 affiliated with the school at Lake Junaluska, has resulted in the addition of 22 new instructors, it was announced here.

A Case of Overcrowding in the Gannet Tenement

© Fox

Summer Colony on Island Near Wales Taxes Room Capacity

Another Case of Birds of a Kind Flocking Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRASSHOLME (off Wales)—A serious case of overcrowding was discovered recently by a cameraman on Grassholme, lonely Atlantic island off West Wales. There were so many gannets sitting on their nests that there was hardly room to put a foot down. The cameraman was making one of the rare human visits to the island; it is seldom that the sea is calm enough to allow boats to land visitors on the rocky coast.

The gannet is a bird not easily disturbed from its home. The man with the camera eventually persuaded one or two mothers to take a stroll and cast a critical eye over a few neighboring chicks, while he managed to get a firm foothold and some "shots" of the colony. He then departed lest the sea should get rough and force him to spend several weeks among the gannets where, perhaps, he might not have been allowed even room to make a nest. He came back without any serious ideas for solving Grassholme's overcrowding, except that the gannets should be left to extricate themselves from their difficulties.

New Steps Taken to Aid Farmers in Drought Area

(Continued from Page 1)

drought area, to be financed out of a $10,000,000 loan from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Program Launched

Department of Agriculture officials had hoped to avoid a cattle-purchasing program this year, although they had their machinery in working order in case it should become necessary to support a falling market. Initial purchases yesterday at Chicago, St. Paul, Minn., Omaha, Neb., Sioux City, Iowa, and Fargo, N. D., coincided with heavy unloading of animals from the drought areas and a sharp depression in beef prices.

James W. Tapp, chairman of the department's drought committee, insists that the cattle-buying will be much less extensive than that in which the Federal Government engaged during the drought in 1934. The volume of purchases will be determined by day-to-day conditions. Buying will be confined to stock from drought areas which farmers are unable to feed.

Loans to Farmers

Putting to practice a lesson learned two years ago, when breeding stocks were reduced seriously, agricultural officials this year are making a greater effort to enable farmers to keep their cattle by making loans to aid them in "boarding out" their livestock in greener pastures.

In increasing the total number of drought cases to be cared for through federal work relief jobs from 62,000 to 89,000, Howard O. Hunter, assistant administrator in charge of drought relief, announced that water conservation projects would continue to receive the first attention from the Works Progress Administration.

WPA Projects Sought

"It has been demonstrated by the feeling of the farmers in the drought area that these people want to work on the WPA projects rather than relief," he declared.

Almost 40,000 farmers are at work on WPA projects at present. Additional drought sufferers will be added to the job roll as rapidly as their need for aid is certified by the Resettlement Administration.

Orders went out some time ago for the clipping of all red tape to get men to work as quickly as possible. Mr. Hunter reported today that "no serious delay has been encountered in any of the states as to the preparation of useful projects for the employment of these drought victims."

Employment quotas for the 10 worst-hit states at present are as follows: North Dakota, 25,000; South Dakota, 25,000; Montana, 6000; Wyoming, 6000; Colorado, 4000; Minnesota, 3000; Nebraska, 5000; Kansas, 5000; Kentucky, 5000, and Missouri, 5000.

Men actually at work today are as follows: North Dakota, 15,868; South Dakota, 14,350; Montana, 3934; Wyoming, 812; and Colorado, 659.

Food Prices Pushed Up By Widespread Drought, Further Rise Is Forecast

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP)—Faced with rising food prices because of the drought, householders in city and hamlet sought to determine today how their family budgets might be affected.

With the long arid spell cutting down the nation's food supplies for the second time in three years, a comprehensive survey of major commodities markets and an inquiry among food traders and dealers brought out facts that might shed light on the problem.

Rise Already Recorded

It cost the average man 30 per cent more to feed his family in June than it did three years ago, the Department of Agriculture estimated. Market analysts now seek to ascertain what the rate of increase might be this year — with farm prices at the highest general level since 1930.

There was agreement in the commodities markets that the general level of food prices would rise. The upturn is under way. The figures on grocery bills invariably parallel in various degrees the figures chalked up in the big commodities and wholesale markets, and wholesale prices have boomed in the last six weeks as they have seldom done since war days.

Adverse weather in North America, parts of Europe and the southern hemisphere have cut world wheat supplies to a level indicated as the lowest since 1927. Unless rain falls soon, experts contend the domestic corn crop may be the smallest since 1881. Other crops, including many common vegetables and fruits, have suffered. Poor pastures and lack of feed has cut milk production. All this already has been reflected in the wholesale markets.

Economists asserted food prices at retail counters probably would show a gradual broad upturn, but food prices could go only as high as the general ability of consumers to pay.

Retail prices in Chicago—considered typical of many cities—showed butter, quoted on an average of 39 cents a pound, was 10 cents higher than a year ago. Milk is up a cent a quart at 12 cents. Eggs are 2 cents higher at 35 cents a dozen. Cheese is up 3 cents. Potatoes are more than double. Cabbage is quoted at 7 cents a pound, compared with 2 cents a year ago. Carrots, 5 cents a bunch, are double. Green beans, 15 cents a quart, are triple. At the same time many items on the grocery list are lower.

Flour Prices Rise

Flour rose with the recent sharp upturn in wheat prices, but bread has not changed. Wholesale prices for standard-pack canned goods have advanced an average of around 10 per cent since July. Many canners asserted they will have small packs of pears, beans, corn and tomatoes.

The Department of Agriculture has assured the public there is enough food on hand to feed the nation for the next 12 months though supplies of many staples are below normal. The total food supply is only about 3 per cent less than 1935-36 and 1 per cent less than 1934-35. Latest figures show stocks of canned peas, corn, tomatoes, green and wax beans, peaches and pears in hands of distributors July 1 were 48 per cent larger than on July 1 last year.

These stocks, market authorities pointed out, represent a valuable backlog of supplies on which consumers will be forced to draw. Building up of supplies for the winter ahead and for 1937 is another matter.

Farmers in Drought Area Are Confident of Future Despite Heavy Crop Loss

CLARK, S. D., Aug. 4 (AP)—Their crops complete failures and their pastures barren, farmers in this section of the Northwest's drought belt nevertheless faced the future hopefully today.

Confident another year would bring the heavy rains that a decade ago made this one of the nation's richest agricultural regions, the farmers planned another planting season, hopeful that means could be found for financing it.

Surrounded by desolation—in many cases unprecedented in the annals of South Dakota—these tillers maintain a high morale as they seek to glean a bit of cattle feed from their browned acres.

All contend the drought is worse than in 1934 but maintained general conditions are much better.

"We have feed enough to last at least part of the winter," said Lars Wallin, Clark County farmer. "We cut some hay and alfalfa this spring before the drought burned the fields. Two years ago we had nothing.

"If it rains soon we'll have some fall pasture. That will help the feed situation."

Around him were cornfields denuded by grasshoppers and stunted by drought, leaving nothing to be salvaged. Most of the small grain dried without heading.

Rebel Armies Slowed In Spanish Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

at Madrid in attempting to smash the rebellion, now in its eighteenth day.

Under questioning in the Chamber of Deputies the Government admitted that French commercial planes sent to Spain to repatriate its nationals had been requisitioned by the Madrid Government.

Pierre Cot, Air Minister, replying to the demand of the Rightist Deputy Xavier Vallat whether four such airplanes had been seized, said an investigation would be made by the Quai d'Orsay. He added, however, the planes had brought over several loads of French refugees before they had been requisitioned.

Both the rebel and Government forces, the Air Minister explained, had requisitioned the private commercial planes of several foreign countries.

He denied the allegation that a squadron of planes already had been sent the Madrid Government by the French Socialist regime.

Henri Tasso, Minister of Merchant Marine, was questioned on a report that a French freighter was loading a cargo of gasoline and oil near Marseilles destined for Madrid Government forces.

Officials said an inquiry was being made in Spain in connection with the case.

Russians Raising Funds For Spanish Leftists

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (AP)—Touched off by yesterday's demonstration in Red Square, meetings to express solidarity and raise money for the Leftist Government at Madrid spread throughout the Soviet Union rapidly today.

The Government ostensibly continued to maintain a hands-off policy, awaiting developments elsewhere.

The Soviet State Bank, however, announced the organization of chests to receive contributions for the Spanish cause from mass meetings held everywhere.

The official press was most outspoken. Insisting that Germany and Italy accused the Soviet of intervention in Spain as a cloak for their own tampering, Karl Radek, who often reflects official opinion in the newspaper Izvestia, challenged the Fascists to "name a single Soviet agent in Spain."

The publication Pravda said the revolt was an international plot "in which German and Italian Fascists are direct participants."

Spain Allows Americans To Buy Fare Dollars

MADRID, Aug. 4 (AP)—Eric C. Wendelin, third secretary of the American Embassy here, today made arrangements with the Spanish Government to permit any Americans desiring to leave Madrid to buy dollars with Spanish pesetas.

A considerable number wanted to depart from Valencia but lacked foreign currency, and the Government permitted them to take only 500 pesetas in Spanish currency. Each American was permitted a conversion to provide him with $20.

Americans still here number 205. Seventy-five are housed in the embassy building.

AAA Buys 4793 Head Of Drought-Area Cattle

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — The Government yesterday purchased 4793 head of drought-distressed cattle, the first to be bought in the 1936 cattle-buying program. Purchases were made at the prevailing market price.

Through the AAA Cattle Committee, the Government bought 300 head at Fargo, N. D.; 1070 at St. Paul, Minn.; 1000 at Omaha, Neb.; 1240 at Chicago, and 733 at Sioux City, Iowa. Purchases were limited to cutter cows and heifers on the regular market sessions. In addition, 450 head of calves were purchased, 150 each at Sioux City, Omaha, and St. Paul.

A decision to purchase was made on reports from the principal markets that cattle offerings were the heaviest of the season, and that prices on the types purchased had broken 25 cents.

32 Oil Firms Indicted On Trust Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

Oil and Refining Company, Lemont, Ill.; the Globe Oil and Refining Company, McPherson, Kan.; Deep Rock Oil Corporation, Tulsa, Okla.

Subsidiary Companies:

Cities Service Export Oil Company, New York; Empire Oil & Refining Company, Bartlesville, Okla.; Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation, Shreveport, La.; Gulf Refining Company, Pittsburgh, and Wadhams Oil Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Corporations engaged in the publication and distribution of market information:

The Journal of Commerce Publishing Company, Chicago; W. C. Platt Company, Cleveland, Ohio, publishing Platt's Oilgram, and the National Petroleum Publishing Company, Cleveland, publishing National Petroleum News.

Individuals

Edward G. Seubert, Chicago, president, Standard of Indiana; Allan Jackson, Chicago, vice-president, Standard of Indiana; Edward J. Bullock, Chicago, vice-president, Standard of Indiana; Ira A. Smith, Tulsa, buyer, Standard of Indiana; John A. Brown, New York, president, Socony-Vacuum; Charles L. Jones, New York, vice - president, Socony-Vacuum.

Charles E. Arnott, New York, vice - president, Socony - Vacuum; H. T. Ashton, St. Louis, manager, Socony-Vacuum; A. G. Maguire, Milwaukee, chairman of directors, Wadhams; R. R. Irwin, Kansas City, manager, Socony - Vacuum; Bryan S. Reid, Chicago, general manager, Socony - Vacuum; Frank R. Coates, New York, director, Cities Service, vice-president, Cities Service Export and vice-president, Empire; Harry D. Frueauff, Tulsa, Okla., vice-president, Empire; vice-president Cities Service Export and vice-president Louisiana Oil; H. E. Brandli, New York, vice-president, Cities Service Export; O. J. Tuttle, Tulsa, Okla., manager, Empire; D. W. Harris, Shreveport, La., general manager, Lousiana Oil; John A. Welch, Shreveport, La., sales manager, Lousiana Oil; Dan Moran, Ponca City, Okla., president, Continental.

Harry J. Kennedy, Ponca City, Okla., Continental; L. T. Cramer, Ponca City, Okla., buyer, Continental; Edward Karstedt, Denver, Colo., formerly vice-president, Continental; J. F. Frake, Pittsburgh, president, Gulf Oil Corporation and president Gulf Refining Company; William V. Hartman, Pittsburgh, vice-president, Gulf Oil Corporation and vice-president Gulf Refining Company; H. C. Meyer, Pittsburgh, position unknown, Gulf; O. H. Carlisle, Houston, Tex., position unknown, Gulf; Henry M. Dawes, Chicago, president, Pure Oil; C. B. Watson, Chicago, vice-president, Pure Oil; R. H. McElroy Jr., Chicago, manager, Pure Oil; Dewey K. Chamberlain, Tulsa, Okla., manager, Pure Oil; R. G. A. Van Der Woude, president, Shell Union Oil Corporation; Alexander Fraser, St. Louis, president, Shell; P. E. Lakin, St. Louis, general manager of sales, Shell; E. W. Sinclair, New York, president, Sinclair; J. W. Carnes, New York, vice-president, Sinclair; W. S. S. Rogers, New York, president, Texas.

R. D. Cottingham, New York, assistant to president, Texas; H. W. Dodge, New York, vice-president in charge of sales, Texas; P. C. Scullin, Houston, Texas, vice-president, Indian Refining Company, subsidiary of Texas; Edward L. Shea, New York, president, Tide Water; Noel Robinson, New York, vice-president, Tide Water; J. W. Warner, Tulsa, Okla., position unknown, Tide Water; R. O. Audrain, Tulsa, Okla., buyer, Tide Water.

Jacob France, Baltimore, president, Mid-Continent; Robert W. McDowell, Tulsa, Okla., vice-president, Mid-Continent; Thomas Fitzgerald, Tulsa, Okla., assistant to vice - president, Mid - Continent; Frank Phillips, Barlesville, Okla., president, Phillips; H. E. Koopman, Barlesville, Okla., vice-president, Phillips; A. M. Hughes, Barlesville, Okla., sales manager, Phillips; W. G. Skelly, Tulsa, Okla., president, Skelly; James Nagle, Tulsa, Okla., in charge of wholesale sales, Skelly; Edward B. Reeser, Tulsa, Okla., president, Barnsdall; I. A. O'Shaughnessy, Minneapolis, Minn., president, Globe; Barnard L. Majewski, Chicago, vice-president, Deep Rock; Keith Fanshier, Chicago, petroleum editor, Chicago Journal of Commerce; Warren C. Platt, Cleveland, president, Platt's Oilgram, and president, National Petroleum News; Clyde M. Boggs, Arkansas City, Kan., president, Western Petroleum Refiners Association; Arthur V. Bourque, Tulsa, Okla., secretary and treasurer, Western Petroleum Refiners Association.

New York Inquiry Into Rackets Turns To Poultry Markets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Continuing their drive against the industrial rackets which prey upon New York City, the staff of Thomas E. Dewey, special prosecutor in New York County, turned against illegal activities in poultry markets here today, while preparations were being made to intensify the anti-racket campaign.

Previously, the matter of rackets in the marketing of poultry in New York City has been largely handled by federal officials.

Two special grand juries to assist the investigation of crime and rackets are to be sworn into service tomorrow. The juries, ordered by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, will replace a special grand jury discharged at its own request after sitting for nearly seven months.

The heads of two companies—one in the poultry business and another in dressmaking—were cited by the special grand jury for contempt in making evasive answers to questions of the investigators.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards, New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, De Luxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

BIG PROFITS—Sell finest 21-folder $1 size Christmas assortment; Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious Boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-18, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 100% profit selling exquisite 21-folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Christmas Notes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. TERRY STUDIOS, 500 Westfield, Mass.

EXTRA cash selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Bonus. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. SCHWER, Dept. 288, Westfield, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU AGREE TO SHOW THEM TO FRIENDS, I'll send you 2 Snag-Proofed Silk Stockings FREE and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission; state size. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. E-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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STRATHCONA HALL
Overlooking the Charles
Furnished or unfurnished 7-room suites, 2 baths; five 4-room suites, 1 bath and porches; outside sunny rooms, fireplaces, modern facilities; reasonable rentals.
992 MEMORIAL DRIVE
Cambridge, Mass.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Frigidaires; near church, subway. RI. 9-3851.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

COUNTRY BOARD

ACCOMMODATIONS are available for a few select guests, on beautiful country estate, 28 miles west of Boston; enjoy the peacefulness, sightly surroundings and excellent table we offer; golf, riding and other facilities for sports near by; reasonable rates. C. K. CRONAN, Southboro, Mass. Tel. Marlboro 1183.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO—Free demonstration, correct posture and dancing, McMillan Theatre, Columbia University, New York City. Friday, Aug. 7, 8:30 P. M.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 806 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2224.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY 431 Riverside Drive (115th). nurses governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants N Y C Un 4-5242

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. (8 suburban branches) offers Exterminating, Fumigating, Mothproofing, Termiteproofing Service. 700 Fifth Ave., New York City. LO. 5-6600.

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FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-made garments at low summer rates.
COLD STORAGE 345 7th Ave., N Y. C. (4th Floor). PE. 6-2279

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LET US help you solve your problems in painting, paperhanging and decorating. PAUL PHILIPOFF, Laf. 4308. 103 Charles St., Boston.

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APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE
Two-HUNDRED-ACRE estate; all conveniences; game room, tennis, croquet, lake sports; 1000 ft. elevation; 30 guests; Fannie Farmer cook; rates, main house $28-$35; guest house, $21. folder, MR. and MRS. ENGLE, P. O. Lakeside, Conn.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Ave. Ocean Grove, N. J.
Modern—Clean—Cool. Directly on Beach. Superior Accommodations at Modest Rates. Inspection and Inquiry Invited. I. A. SHAW

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Unusual value. On Orrs Island in Casco Bay, 14 miles from Brunswick, Route 24 (bridge to mainland). Attractive fieldstone house, seven rooms, 2 fireplaces, beautiful view overlooking Harpswell Sound. About 14 acres mostly spruce. 500 feet ocean frontage. Ideal for discriminating purchaser. Communicate Raymond N. Varney, Ogunquit, Maine.

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RECONDITIONED REFRIGERATORS—Crosley, $59; General Electric, $69; Frigidaire, $49; Kelvinator, $39; Electrolux, $69; others, $29; year guar. PILGRIM, 43-47 39th Place, L. I. City.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

VERY profitable outdoor occupation soliciting orders for fruit trees, roses, shrubs, etc., with free replacement guaranteed. Direct selling experience appreciated but not necessary. Increase acceptable from all parts of New England, New York and Pennsylvania. CONN. VALLEY NURSERIES, Manchester, Conn. Commissions.

YOUNG man or lady, with experience, to sell quality chocolates in packages to stores, on commission, moderate prices. Box X-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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BOSTON—The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Ave. Cool, spacious rooms, nearly opposite The Mother Church, nearby garage. S. J. S., Com. 9162.

BOSTON - Pleasant sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON Com 8569

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St.—Comfortable rooms, visiting or permanent guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL. Circle 7702.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS., 312 Lake Ave.—Sitting room, bedroom, kitchenette; refined home; near trains, buses. Center Newton 1371-J evenings.

N. Y. C., 250 West 82nd. Visiting or permanent guests in Private Family. Write for reservations or Susquehanna 7-6474. GAFFEY.

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BY refined woman as companion helper; good reader; experienced secretary; glad to serve in all useful ways about home; promises wholesome companionship and loving service. Write Box F-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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POINT BREEZE on Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports, modern sanitation, running water in rooms; $18 to $18. booklet. C. E. STEVENS

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Night Porter. Garage opposite.
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Modern, situated on sea-front, centrally heated. Bedrooms fitted with hot and cold water. Electric lift to all floors. No extras. Staff especially trained to give that extra service which means so much. Apply to Resident Manageresses for tariff. Phone 51897.

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Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
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Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3618.
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Quiet assured Day and Night.

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Special terms lengthy stay

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Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/- partial from 40/-; bed, breakfast, bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

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15 acres beautiful grounds 400 feet above sea level. IDEAL IN SUMMER.
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Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

(Continued)

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PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRIGHTON, SHANKLIN HOUSE, 14, Oriental Place—Central; quiet; excellent cuisine; 1 minute sea; sea view from balcony; terms from 2½ gns weekly Personal supervision. MISS E. M. FEARSE

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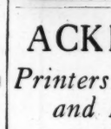

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ANYTHING that makes religion a second object makes it no object. He who offers to God a second place offers him no place.—RUSKIN.

Daily Features

TRUE religion shows its influence in every part of our conduct; it is like the sap of a living tree, which penetrates the most distant boughs.—PENN.

A Rock-Bound Coast of Hawaii

Monitor Camera Club from Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

Storm Scene at Molokai, Hawaiian Islands

Lines About Leaders—29

Peter the Great
(1672-1725)

PETER I of Russia deserved the title of "the Great."
His story is a series of amazing feats from the beginning.
He could walk at 6 months of age; he could drive at 3 years.
As a child, he had his own apartment and troops of slaves.
He wore clothes with pearls; he read books written for him.
He was only 4 when he lost his father, Alexis Michailovitch.
Many years after, Peter noticed an old bark on the river.
"Why is she so unlike our pontoons?" he asked of the officials.
"Because a Dutchman built her to go with sails," they replied.
Peter sent for a Dutchman to repair the extraordinary vessel.
He learned to sail her, and had others constructed at Archangel.
Then he embarked for frozen seas which no other Tsar had seen.
Such was the famous origin of the Navy of the Russian Empire.

AT 17, Peter felt ready to take the reigns of the Government.
By then he had made a minute survey of all his dominion.
He knew that he possessed by far the largest empire on earth.
He also knew that he must lift his people out of barbarity.
Then he entrusted the state to counselors and went abroad.
"Why, surely our Tsar has gone crazy!" declared the people.
But Peter had plans; he resolved to imbibe the Western culture.
In Holland, he dressed like a skipper to learn shipbuilding.
In England, he mingled with merchants to hear more about trade.
In France, he acquainted himself with architecture and painting.
In Germany, he studied discipline; in Switzerland, education.
Before he reached Italy the news came of a rebellion in Russia:
His people did not want enlightenment; they wanted a monarch.

THEN, to their amazement, Peter suddenly appeared in Moscow.
The sovereign quickly exiled the rebels to northern Siberia.
And he turned his thoughts to the application of his plan.
He compelled many subjects to study abroad or suffer death.
He forced others to accept the collaboration of foreigners.
He imposed the European calendar and the use of writing paper.
He established manufactures, docks, arsenals, bridges, roads.
Then he devoted energy to the most cherished of his desires:
This was the building of a splendid city to be named after him.
So thousands of laborers congregated from all over the empire.
There were no good tools, nor even wheelbarrows in Russia.
The men carried away the soil in the skirts of their clothes.
But if anyone became discouraged, Peter stepped into his place.
Thus St. Petersburg slowly grew into a magnificent capital.

NOW the Tsar wished his followers to meet in assemblies.
He ordered beards to be shaven, and coats to be shortened.
Senators had to open their homes officially twice a week.
And they had to open them to foreigners as well as to Russians.
These important steps rapidly improved the social standard.

A WAR with Sweden had dragged through many years.
In 1721, a rapprochement reconciled the two hostile nations.
Peter attained the acme of glory in signing this peace treaty.
Prisoners were freed, privileges restored, toleration granted.
And the Tsar continued to labor for the good of his people.
At 4 o'clock each morning he began his work at state business.
At 6 he was at the Navy, at 7 at the Senate, at 8 at his desk.
And so the whole day progressed until an early bedtime.
Never answer: "Presently," was the command of Peter the Great.
This is how he could regenerate the vast Russian Empire.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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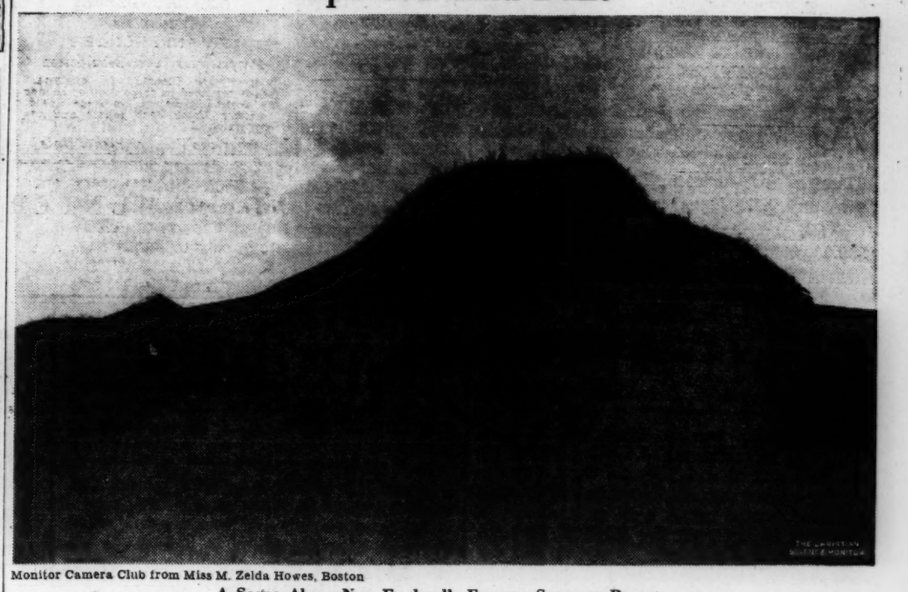
Cape Cod Sand Dune

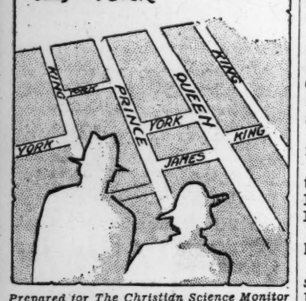


Monitor Camera Club from Miss M. Zelda Howes, Boston

A Scene Along New England's Famous Summer Resort

Worth Knowing

GREATER LONDON HAS—
78 PRINCE STREETS
87 JAMES "
95 KING "
99 QUEEN "
127 YORK "



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A CHICAGO reader picks up a well-worn topic of daily conversation and has this to say:

ZYU SURUIZ VUTZYUS RTQWUL QW ZP SUOTSN: "VYUZYUS MZ'W RPKL PS VYUZYUS MZ'W YPZ, VU'SU JPMIJ ZP YTHU VUTZYUS, VYUZYUS PS IPZ!"

2. Letter Changing

FROM various parts of the United States, including Chicago, Los Angeles, and Coral Gables, Florida, come reports of changing CORN to OATS in 5 moves instead of six. These vary from Corn, Core, Cote, Cots, Cats, Oats, to Corn, Cord, Card, Cars, Cats, Oats—and a few others in between. And in addition to submitting a 5-change move, a Los Angeles reader shares this one with Monitor readers: Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, change BEEF to STEW in 5 moves.

3. A Bit of Tricky Division

A BOSTON puzzler submits this tricky old-timer: Prove that one half of 13 is 8.

4. Letter Juggling

TWO 12-letter words may be formed from the letters below. Try juggling or transposing them to form the two words:

A A C E I L N O R S T T

5. Rebus

A SAN DIEGO, Calif., reader submits the following as representing in rebus form an 8-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

U C T E

If at first I don't succeed,
. . . on is my creed.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Crossword Puzzle

Across
1. Immerse
5. Strike lightly
7. Trouble
8. Note in Guido's scale
9. Affirmation
10. Cunning
11. Make an edging
12. Bird
14. Likely
17. Because
18. Shrub
19. Foot-digit
20. Unit of work

Down
1. Period of time
2. Fish
3. Bearing
4. Having made and left a will
5. Every
6. Compensate
12. Newt
13. Low of a cow
15. By
16. Appendage

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

Children's Corner

Butterflies

THE garden was gay with larkspur and roses, a tiny garden it was with a high brick wall all around it. Betsy's garden it was called because she had planted it and every day she weeded it and every evening she watered it.

Betsy was proud of the garden. She liked to show it to visitors who came to the brick house. So when Cousin Lucy came from the far West for a visit, Betsy gave her a kiss and straightway led her to the garden.

"Look," Betsy said pointing to the roses and larkspur.

"Oh," Lucy cried, "Isn't it beautiful, all pink and blue and green. But where are the butterflies?" Betsy became thoughtful.

"Every garden," Lucy said, "should have butterflies."

"Then my garden must have some," Betsy answered. "Come Lucy." She took Lucy's hand and led her through the garden gate to the field beyond.

"How are you going to catch butterflies without a net?" Lucy asked.

Betsy smiled. "I'm not going to catch them," she said.

Puzzled, Lucy followed her to where a row of cabbages lay white and round in the sun. Betsy bent over a big cabbage. "You see that green caterpillar," she said pointing to the cabbage leaves on which was a green caterpillar lazing in the sun.

"Yes," Lucy answered, "but what has he got to do with a butterfly?"

"Oh, so much, Lucy." Betsy broke off a cabbage leaf and placing six green caterpillars upon it went back to the brick house.

Lucy, very curious, watched her while she lined a shallow box with the cabbage leaf and placed the six green caterpillars upon it.

"There," Betsy said, "in a few days now each caterpillar will shed his skin and become a chrysalis."

"And what is a chrysalis?" Lucy asked.

Betsy looked puzzled. "I guess," she said, "it's just another caterpillar in another dress, because he sheds that, too, and then . . ." her eyes sparkled, she laughed softly. . . . "I won't tell you what happens then but you'll see for yourself in about 10 days."

Lucy knew she must be patient and ask no more questions. She

"Fly into my garden"

worked in the garden with Betsy, she played dolls beneath the apple tree, she swam in the pond nearby and each night she crossed one more day off the calendar that hung by Betsy's desk, never forgetting the shallow box and the six small cocoons it contained.

When she had marked off the ninth day, she whispered, "Tomorrow I shall know what happens."

On the tenth day before the sun was well up in the sky, Betsy and Lucy stole from their beds to the shelf where the shallow box sat. Wide-eyed they stared at the chrysalises, and as they stared the chrysalises began to open and after a while six white butterflies came out, fluttering their gauzy wings.

Lucy clapped her hands and laughed. "Betsy, Betsy, the room is full of them!"

Betsy laughed, too, and opening wide the window casement, sang:

"Fly into my garden
To the larkspur blue
Where you'll find some nectar
Hid away for you!"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Eating Their Way Out

BY MEANS of a large needle, string jelly drops, pieces of marshmallow, popcorn, or other similar edibles, upon a string, preparing one string for each two guests. The strings should be about three feet long, and the candy or popcorn pushed toward the center. The two ends of the string are placed, one in each partner's mouth. Use of hands is not allowed.

The guests are now commanded to eat the candy or popcorn off the string. Very fine teamwork is required. Not too many pieces should be strung, a dozen altogether will be sufficient. Although the edibles are pushed toward the center, a space of about a half a foot should be left in the very center, dividing each guest's share, and facilitating getting at the last pieces. The winning team may be given a prize of a bag of gum drops or popcorn.—Amy B., Brooklyn.

In Lighter Vein

Or Lum and Abner

City Girl: "And I suppose at dusk, when the sun is stealing over the Rockies in purple splendor, you cowboys are huddled around the campfire broiling venison and listening to the weird, eerie, unnatural howlings of the coyotes."

Rattlesnake Gus: "Well, ma'am, not ezzackly. Usually we go inside and listen to Amos and Andy."—*Western Farm Life.*

Puzzling

Mother: "You got everything all right, dear, but did you ask the grocer how he sold his limburger cheese?"

Buddy: "Yes, mother, and he said that's what he often wondered himself."—*Pastime Scrapbook.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

No Wag

"I wish I knew when you are happy."

"What's the matter?"

"Well, you've got such a little tail."

Suds

Mother had just given Marjorie and Bobbie each a helping of dessert with meringue on top. Marjorie looked at Bobbie's dish and then protested:

"Well, mother, you put more suds on Bobbie's pudding than you did on mine."

Appropriate Time

A light company's inspector called on the busy housewife to repair a defect in the lighting apparatus.

"You're not always troubled with poor light, are you?" he asked.

"Oh, no," replied the housewife, "not always."

"Ah," murmured the inspector, "I thought so. It's only at certain times—eh?"

"Yes, only after dark," came the retort.—*El Paso World News.*

Questionable Profit

"Well, Bill, how goes things?"

"That's just what I'm trying to find out," said Bill, looking up from his job of cleaning the henhouse. "I bought these hens for our Jimmy. I pay for the food for 'em, mother buys the eggs off Jimmy and Jimmy eats 'em; and I'm just wondering whether the things pay."—*El Paso World News.*

Possible Explanations

The manager of the traveling concert party gazed glumly at the audience—five, all told.

"I say, old man," he whispered to the comedian, "how do you account for this? We've never been here before, have we?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Business Cards

ONE lad with a new printing press found a way to add a few dollars to his income frequently. He printed business cards for home women.

What, you say, would a home woman want with a business card? Well, they were for them to use when they transacted business in town. When a woman bought an article at any store and asked to have it delivered, she simply handed the clerk her business card; and there, in printing that every clerk could get straight, was the correct address to insure safe delivery of the package.

When she went to see a man about helping around the yard, she handed him her address card, and he had the correct data to direct him to the place. No forgetting it if he kept the card. When she went to express a package she could tack one of these cards on the parcel where the sender's name appears. Yes, women found their own cards for business a worth-while purchase. Mrs. E. R. L., Ames, Iowa.

Daily Anecdote

Taste

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS was the kindliest of critics, but now and then some popular novelist's conceit caused him to bristle a little.

"You know," said one writer fishing for compliments, "I get richer and richer, but all the same I think my work is falling off. My new book is not so good as my others."

"Oh, nonsense," said Mr. Howells. "You write just as well as you ever did. Your taste is improving, that's all."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Cherry Feast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yuba City, Calif.

TO fruit-hungry boys, great gemlike cherries hanging from roadside trees are tempting morsels; but since they are costly, many a lad must try to satisfy his cherry appetite by merely looking—a fill of the luscious fruit being not for him.

That was the way things were in the cherry line for many a boy until R. W. Skinner, a cherry grower and leader in Boy Scout activities here, realized the situation, perhaps from recalling memories of his own boyhood days, and changed it entirely.

This year, when cherries were at their choicest, Mr. Skinner sent out word that on a certain Friday evening the boys were to gather at a designated meeting place for consuming all the cherries they could hold. And on the evening named 100 boys, with cherry-eager appetites on edge, gathered about a big campfire and attacked with joyous vim 300 pounds of choice, gleaming cherries! And not a boy faltered until his cherry appetite was completely satisfied, and he and his cherry-filled companions had given three rousing cheers for the smiling man who had made the "big cherry-eat" possible.

And not for this year only, but for several years past, Mr. Skinner has been giving his cherry feast for boys who might not otherwise get a fill of the luscious fruit.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Forever" and "for ever" (R. B.)—The correspondent writes:

> Webster's shows us "forever" with a short *o*. In the Bible we often find "for ever"—two words. Should we pronounce them the same as "forever"?

It is true that Webster's records the pronunciation of "forever" as *for-ev'-er*, with *o* clipped-short as in connect; and it is also true that the same dictionary pronounces "for" with *o* circumflex as in orb. Furthermore, it is true that the reader should make no discrimination between "forever" and "for ever." We might add that, in our opinion, had the pronunciation experts on the dictionary staff accurately recorded the diction of the average well-educated speaker, they would have discovered a decent trace of the circumflex *o* in "forever."

Plural or singular (R. S. W.)—The correspondent writes:

> Recently I had occasion to use the words: "at the top of pages —— of ——." Some discussion came up, and there is considerable division of opinion among the "learned" in these parts as to whether it should be "top" or "tops"—with one taking refuge in the Fernaldian retreat to recast the sentence. A word from the "Word" would set this all straight.

The compliment in the last sentence is appreciated, but the following discussion may serve to prove how poorly deserved it is:

A page has a top; two pages have tops, just as a dozen men have more than one head. Books are commonly found lying on their sides (not on their side); men frequently sleep on their backs (not on their back); letters are sent in their envelopes; political spellbinders lash the opposition with their tongues; five clocks have five faces—count them.

If there is any ambiguity in "the tops of the pages"—that is, if it might be construed as indicating that each page had more than one top—we may console ourselves with the assurance that there would be a definite misstatement if we were to suggest that it took the combined efforts of several pages to make one top.

We might add that for all ordinary purposes we should prefer "at the top of each page."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Water, Water Everywhere . . .*

By LE PELLEY

HYMIE DOBSON HAD THE RIGHT IDEA — REVOLVO IS TOO MUCH MACHINERY FOR SUCH A SIMPLE PROCESS
YOU STARTED TO INVENT AN AUTOMATIC BATH TUB, TOO DIDN'T YOU?
REVOLVO
YES — BUT MY FAMILY PUT A STOP TO THAT
WHY?
I ATTACHED MY CONTRAPTION TO THE WATER PIPES IN ONE OF OUR BATHROOMS ..... BUT MY DEVICE WENT WRONG AND I COULD NOT SHUT OFF THE WATER
OH, THAT'S NOT SO TERRIBLE...
IT NEARLY WAS ..... IN MAKING MY AUTOMATIC BATH TUB I COMPLETELY FORGOT TO PUT IN A DRAIN !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Vacation Time*

By THE HAGERS

"WHAT IS IT, TOM, YOU LOOK DEPRESSED?" TOM SAID, "I'D LIKE A CHANGE AND REST.
I LONG TO SWIM IN SOME LAGOON, OR VISIT FRIENDS IN SASKATOON."
"WELL, TOM," I SAID, "PACK UP AND GO; THIS IS VACATION TIME, YOU KNOW.
GROCERY
I'LL RUN YOUR STORE; JUST SAY THE WORD." "O, WADDLES!" TOM QUACKED, "YOU'RE A BIRD!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Bonds Without Buyers

ASK the average American bank depositor how many government bonds he owns and he will probably reply, "Thanks for the compliment, but I don't own any. Why?"

Well, the fact is that of the roundly $30,000,000,000 worth of loans and investments which American banks, members of the Federal Reserve System, own as backing for some $29,000,000,000 of personal and business deposits, slightly more than 40 per cent is in United States Government bonds.

In other words, practically speaking, any person who has $500 on deposit in an average bank has in effect bought $200 worth of government securities—whether he knows it or not. Beyond that, the security of his deposit depends partly also on government bonds held by the Federal Reserve banks and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

That is what Orval W. Adams, vice-president of the American Bankers Association, pointed out, speaking as an individual and not as an association official, before the Montana State Bankers Association the other day. So heavily have the banks become loaded with public securities during the last few years that a drop of even 10 points in the market for government bonds would wipe out 40 per cent of the capital of the national banks of the country, he said.

The banks, it can be said, have purchased these of their own volition, but that is somewhat a matter of interpretation. Banks are not obliged to bid for government bond issues, but there is certainly some incentive to stand well with the Treasury Department, which has hundreds of millions to deposit and which includes the Comptroller of the Currency, who makes rules for national banks. The Treasury, too, has a large voice in the Federal Reserve Board, which can influence largely the investment policy of the Federal Reserve banks and even of their members.

Moreover, the Government is now rather like a man who has borrowed so much from his friends that they have to help him in order to protect themselves.

It is rather ironical that the Government, while instituting the S. E. C. to assure that investors know what they are getting in private securities, should sell its own securities by this indirection to people largely unconscious of their purchase.

It has sold some $12,500,000,000 worth of its securities to the American bank depositor indirectly through his bank. They are good securities, no question about that, though it is tremendously important that government fiscal policy now shall keep them good.

But would it not be far more wholesome for the American Government and for the American citizen with a small amount of savings if he should be encouraged to buy the bonds of his Government in such a way that he would know he was buying them?

It may be granted that the Treasury Department under the present Administration has made vigorous efforts to popularize the direct sale of government bonds in small denominations to individual investors. But the results have evidently been nothing to crow about.

What, then, is lacking to make United States securities attractive to small investors? Calamity howlers to one side, they still rank as gilt-edged for safety. In fact, that is virtually the only attraction offered in the recent campaign. What is needed is a higher rate of interest. The Government could afford to pay this, if it would only tax its bonds.

There is, of course, another great attraction about government bonds—for millionaires. They carry tax exemption, even from the graduated income tax. That is worth something to a man with a $50,000-a-year income or more. But to the ordinary man it is nothing to offset the small yield of a government bond as compared to an account in a savings bank or building and loan association.

Wipe out tax-exempt securities. At least stop issuing them. Let the Government pay a higher rate of interest for its borrowings and take back its revenues at the scheduled income-tax rates without making a special bargain with wealthy tax dodgers.

Then government bonds will be more attractive to the small investor and can be sold to him directly instead of having to go through his bank without his knowing it.

Commercial Cruelty

ONCE a year "Kindness to Animals" week comes along and humanity is reminded of its debt to dumb creatures. Fortunately some animal lovers march all the year round in the van of the crusade against cruelty. Of such is "Our Dumb Animals," a well-edited and illustrated magazine published monthly by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

How imperative constant vigilance is, may be effectually gathered from the report in its August issue of the misery inflicted on horses employed in the filming of Warner Brothers' "The Charge of the Light Brigade." An excellent way to shock the complacency out of the apathetic who accept loose statements that the lot of performing dumb creatures is "much better now" would be to secure a copy of the magazine. The details are, of course, a bit revolting.

Toward a camouflaged pit some 85 horses were charged at full speed. What happened then was that the horses in the lead fell into the pit and the rest of the charging, confused cavalcade piled on top of them.

"Our Dumb Animals" recounts at some length the shooting of broken horses that followed. The San Francisco S. P. C. A. succeeded in obtaining warrants for the business manager and some of the riders. They were fined $15. Yes, fifteen dollars.

What can be done to prevent such conditions? Legislation empowering the stopping of all animal acts wherever cruelty enters into the performance or rehearsals. Unkindness to dumb creatures is still a deep stain on the human escutcheon. Laws will help. Public disapproval of animal acts which, interested reports to the contrary, in many cases, are still much the product of cruelty, will do more.

Courting Youth's Vote

MILLIONS of youths in the United States possess one thing that will be eagerly sought in the next few months. It is their vote. With the most recent political polls indicating a close presidential contest, the youth vote, particularly that vote which has come of age since 1932, presents itself as a jewel of rare price to be vigorously bid for.

Governor Landon, Republican presidential nominee, has addressed a special appeal to the youth of the nation, stressing the prospect of steady jobs in the event of Republican victory. President Roosevelt has incorporated into the New Deal several policies specially designed to catch the fancy of youth. Concrete services to youth through the CCC and the National Youth Administration have been instituted.

To what appeal will youth respond? It was long the giddy privilege of youth to be handed the world in an ebullient baccalaureate sermon. The prospect of great fortunes in many fields was embossed on nearly every diploma. But the depression has profoundly sobered graduation rhetoric. Youth has been assaying the future in a more chastened mood.

Yet it would be a sorry barter for youth to sell out even its robust and grandiose acquisitiveness for prospects of a static security in some CCC camp or in some unit of the National Youth Administration.

The fact is that today's youth has an opportunity to cast his vote for something far more vital than an immediate job or the subsidy of subsistence security. He may make his vote an assumption of social responsibility, a commitment to strive for a more enduringly stable, a more sober and a more socially-just America.

Youth has long distinguished itself for eschewing the safety of the work-a-day world in his search for adventure. In the old sense the work-a-day world is no longer safe. For instance, grappling with the fact of 11,000,000 unemployed in America may make an adventure as bold as any ascent of Everest.

Indeed, youth may be most true to its best traditions if it yields its vote to none who comes bearing only material gifts, while casting it boldly for that leader who addresses to it a challenge to come and serve in creating a brave new world.

Interference or Safeguard?

THOSE who object to governmental intervention in private business may find one reason why it is necessary in the story of Amoskeag, once the world's largest cotton mill, soon to be liquidated after a decade of economic troubles.

Arthur Black, master in bankruptcy, revealed recently during the course of liquidation proceedings that trustees of the holding company which controlled the mills decided in 1927 that New England textiles were "seriously threatened if not actually doomed" and so "pulled out their money as fast as they could."

Failure of Amoskeag has cost millions of dollars in loss of taxes and business, and in relief expenditures. Thousands of workers who contributed their most productive years to the mill are now stranded.

Perhaps the difficulties of southern competition and other current textile problems would have been insurmountable for giant Amoskeag despite the most wholehearted efforts of trustees and workers. Nevertheless, the master's finding is a severe indictment. For those who controlled the mills hastened to withdraw their money at a time when it was most needed, when wholehearted co-operation by the management with labor and civic interests was most esssential.

The Amoskeag failure points to the social responsibilities linked up in the administration of large corporate structures today. The unwillingness or the inability of business management in many cases to shoulder this responsibility is one reason why legislation is demanded to safeguard public investments and the welfare of workers engulfed in the downfall of powerful business enterprises.

THE FACT that Thomas Jefferson invented the swivel chair indicates that he was a revolutionist in business as well as in politics.

Escape From Italy

Book News of the Day

FOR the *n*th occasion, there is no escaping a reference to "It Can't Happen Here." Virtually every page of Emilio Lussu's ROAD TO EXILE (New York: Covici Friede. $2.50) clamors for comparison with the Sinclair Lewis novel. And the chief significant difference is that Lussu's story is real; he writes of the impact of Italian Fascism on himself and on his friends.

There were many who winced at the savagery of the Sinclair Lewis satire. The motley of crackpots, brutes and adventurers who made up his local Fascist leaders were criticized as living only in the writer's privilege to exaggerate. For any of these doubters, "Road to Exile" is suggested as required reading. If Signor Lussu's restraint is any indication of his accuracy, if the numbers of experts who vouch for his story can be credited, this work can furnish vicarious documentation for the Lewis tale.

Even the styles have a point in common. Both writers hammer words like spikes when they describe the Fascist leaders, and frequently use the surprise ending with telling effect. Signor Lussu time and again recites the crusading words of his friends and colleagues in the early days of Fascism, promising unending opposition to Mussolini. And then: "A year later he was a Fascist, with high position."

These stories of turncoats are among the most arresting in the story. One reader at least will not forget the sheepish and almost surly apology of one of Lussu's friends, who succumbed to the pressure of circumstances and the offer of an excellent Fascist post. He returned as chief of the Fascist forces to Sardinia, where Lussu was the liberal leader and member of Parliament, and there the two came face to face. Signor Lussu records the exact words. . . .

One is reminded of Norman Thomas's definition of Fascism, set forth in a statement a few days ago. He warned of the numbers of conservatives who didn't want Fascism, but who feared the radicals more, and would be found with upraised, unclenched hands when the crisis came. These are the persons whose ideals yield to material interests, and who are the present unsuspected potential Fascists. There are so many of these renegades in Lussu's story that he finally dismisses one of them, and his protestations of liberalism, with: "I hardly need say that two years later, he was a Fascist."

Like Sinclair Lewis's story, "Road to Exile" shows the incidence of Fascism on a hostile locality, in this case Sardinia, and on individual men. If this were not enough, Signor Lussu opens with an eye-witness account of the nebulous "march on Rome" (the quotation marks are his), vividly describes the scenes in the Parliament immediately before and after, and winds up with the story of his now famous escape from the prison island of Lipari, in company with Carlo Rosselli and Fausto Nitti. S. R. D.

"Yes, It's True About Me and Alf"

From the Portland Oregonian

American Politicana

Hats in the Ring

HOW many hats do you see cast into the presidential ring? There is the headpiece of Alfred Mossman Landon of Kansas, and tucked into the band is a sunflower. President Franklin D. Roosevelt is contesting for a second term. Among the hats are those of Norman Thomas, Earl W. Browder and William Lemke.

"My hat is in the ring," lustily shouted Theodore Roosevelt in the pre-convention days of scrappy 1912. His hat was still "in the ring" after the Progressives nominated him. William Howard Taft was striving for a second term; and Woodrow Wilson, the Governor who had been college president, waxed gleeful because a split in a major party invariably means the rival candidate will win.

"Teddy" had gained wide renown as a Rough Rider fighting the Spaniards in Cuba back in the days of '98. Consequently the Rough Rider hat, jauntily reefed up at one side, was resurrected from its temporary obscurity to become the Progressive campaign emblem along with the bull moose. Roosevelt's adherents wore those hats and rode horses in the campaign rallies and parades of 1912.

Hats have taken a prominent part in our presidential campaign jousts. In the "Blue" army, Grant had worn a black slouch hat; consequently when he ran for the Presidency this type of headgear bloomed into popularity. When Andrew Jackson was a candidate the tail-attached coonskin cap of the pioneers zoomed into high favor in many sections of the country; many silk top hats in the East were discarded for this rustic crown of the frontiersman and trapper.

In 1916 it was one of those silk tiles that kept Charles Evans Hughes out of the White House and Woodrow Wilson in the White House. Near the end of the presidential campaign Mr. Hughes wore the aristocratic headpiece on a speaking tour in the Far West, and in the eyes of the westerners it betokened too much dignity. The Republican candidate stopped at the same California hotel where Senator Hiram Johnson had a suite, but he ignored the man who had bolted the Republican ticket four years before. The hat and the affront were costly blunders. California went Democratic by a thousand or so votes; and in that election California happened to be the pivotal state.

A cartoon printed in 1888 showed Benjamin Harrison trying to wear the hat of his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, the victor in 1840. The hat was plainly too large for him. The belittling picture became a boomerang when Benjamin's friends donned top-pieces of the grandfather shape and style.

Plumed helmets were the Republican emblem in 1884 when it seemed that James G. Blaine was headed straight for the Presidency and that nothing could stop him. Nevertheless the Democratic slogans bit so deeply into the vaunted strength of the "Plumed Knight" that Grover Cleveland won in the bitter campaign.

Later in the days of the "Sixteen to One" argument the followers of the magnetic William Jennings Bryan wore felt hats of beautiful silver gray to show their espousal of "free silver." At once the Republicans countered with yellow headgear to indicate their preference for the gold standard of coinage. Children wore caps bearing the name of the candidate most adored.

In 1928 "Al" Smith toured the country beneath a brown derby, and the brown derbies became popular in Democratic organizations and clubs. The hats failed to help him toward the Presidency, and Herbert Hoover was the victor.

What of 1936? Will a hat of some type boom into popularity and landslide one of the candidates into the White House? Presidential campaign technique has changed. You cannot see a hat on the radio, and you cannot hear it. Hats will probably take no prominent part, if any, in the current campaign. C. S. L.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Small Buyer Exploited

By Frank L. Perrin

DURING the last days of the expiring Congress in Washington, in the confusion due to haste, the demands for political strategy and the desire of representatives and senators to carry home with them some evidence of their solicitude for the welfare of their doubting constituents, there was enacted what is known as the Robinson-Patman law. This act is designed, according to its title, to curb or regulate the business carried on, locally and nationally, by the so-called chain stores. There has grown up, as is well known, the prevalent belief that the chain store is an enemy of free and fair competition. Likewise, it is alleged that it does not contribute its share in meeting local or state tax burdens. It is insisted that it imposes upon producers and processors and cuts the price when selling to favored large consumers.

We have heard or read these charges for many years. It would be remarkable if none of them could be substantiated. But it is interesting to inquire, even at this juncture, whether the average consumer has suffered or been penalized because of the alleged advantages and preferentials enjoyed by other patrons of the chain stores. Whatever the economic problem posed by the rise and growth of the chain-store system, it is quite apparent, now that a law designed to regulate its trade has been passed and the machinery has been set in motion to enforce and administer it, that this problem will not be automatically solved.

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Even under the influences marshaled in support of the measure in Congress, it could not be made affirmatively to appear that the system as a whole is vicious or, of itself, destructive of local competition. The grocery store and market, singly and collectively, have adopted the methods of big business. Where there was one chain-store system a quarter of a century ago, there are now fifty or more. Even the independent store owners in many states, realizing the advantages of combined buying, warehousing and distributing power, have formed working and financial alliances, not that they might charge higher prices at retail, but that both they and their patrons might profit.

The framers and supporters of the law recently enacted evidently sought to make it appear that it was desired to protect, by one and the same method, the welfare of growers and processors and the buying privileges of the small consumer. Now such a purpose is commendable, even if idealistic. But serious complexities seem already to beset both the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice. Upon these departmental agencies falls the duty of interpreting the apparently conflicting provisions of the law and enforcing compliance with such rules and regulations as it is finally agreed shall be imposed.

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Perhaps the chief difficulty encountered will be the system of exchange, trade, barter, buying and selling, established in America by more than a century of approved custom. The descendants of the Yankee trader have found their way into every community and every state. They are unfamiliar with regimentation and legislated regulation. It is true, no doubt, that the small-town general store keeper and the neighborhood grocer have had much to learn from the specialist who came to manage the chain store next door or across the street. They found, first of all, perhaps, that their own business could not be carried on profitably if they sold at prices which the chain store charged.

In many instances, this inability to compete was due to competition which existed long before the advent of the chain store. Fixed overhead costs which were inevitable reduced the profit in sales to the vanishing point unless a higher percentage was charged back to the consumer. There began, therefore, some twenty years ago, what to the small buyer has proved to be a really beneficial process of elimination and readjustment. There has, necessarily, been an increase in the number of chain stores, but the independents who have maintained their stands in those communities in which they were established have shared business with the new competitors.

The average buyer has a right to demand, and will insist upon, the privilege of patronizing whom he chooses. His dollars will go where he finds the commodities he seeks offered at a price he is willing to pay. The producer who offers his crops, whether grain, vegetables, fruits or meats, will sell where the best price is offered.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Steering a Straight Course

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Where democrats often err is in their tendency to the panic decision that Fascism or Communism constitutes inescapable alternatives. Britishers and Americans have the genius to evolve a destiny that shall owe nothing to either Marx or Mussolini. The true democrat denies that "religion is the dope of the people," and he regards Il Duce's declaration that Fascist laws are in defense of the holy religion of Italy and that it might be necessary to shed some blood in order to rid Italy of heretics as a blasphemous anachronism. DAVID F. THOMPSON

Bridport, Dorset, Eng.

The Wide Horizon

Prices on the Popular Front

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

THE success or failure of France's Popular Front experiment depends to a very large extent on a single factor—prices.

America's New Deal deliberately aimed at raising prices—both wholesale and retail—in order to restore a profit margin to business and promote economic recovery. To do this President Roosevelt devaluated the dollar and proceeded to a large measure of credit inflation accompanied by increased government expenditure. France began at exactly the other end of the scale. Refusing to devaluate the franc, she first attempted deflation in the hope of reducing both government expenses and living costs—especially retail food prices—which were far above the general level of other countries.

When deflation failed completely either to balance the budget or to cut living costs, the elections last May put the socialistic Popular Front regime in office, pledged to reverse the deflationary policies of the past four years. Its motto, like President Roosevelt's, was to restore the purchasing power of the people by increasing state expenditure, trusting to an eventual return of prosperity, stimulated by this increased state expenditure and credit expansion, to take care of the cost of this "reflation."

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But at the very beginning Premier Léon Blum's task was complicated by the tidal wave of "stay-in" strikes, by which the vast majority of French workers obtained wage increases and other concessions estimated at an average of about 35 per cent. These increased labor costs and the consequent higher cost of other elements which enter into the finished price of an article such as transportation and fuel, have raised production costs and rendered a rise in prices, both wholesale and retail, inevitable.

This rise in retail prices has already begun. Food prices especially—the most vital factor in the living costs of the worker—jumped up immediately, despite the Government's threats of prosecution for "unjustified" price rises. The danger of this increase in the cost of living at once became painfully clear: if the upward tendency continued, it would annihilate the increased purchasing power which the workers had wrung from their employers by means of the stay-in strikes, and on which the Government based its hopes of business recovery. Believing themselves to have been duped, the workers would in this case certainly demand satisfaction, possibly in a violent form.

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To check the rise in retail prices, and prevent the failure of innumerable industries that could not shoulder the increased labor costs without increasing prices, the Popular Front Government has agreed to come directly to the aid of these producers and merchants. Through its newly acquired control over the Bank of France, the state plans to put abundant and cheap credit at their disposal. But even this is admittedly insufficient in many cases, and more direct financial subsidies are promised to certain branches of industry and commerce, such as exporters. Tax reductions, also, and tax moratoriums are to be accorded.

Will this assistance suffice to check the rising cost of living? Can it be made effective in time? Many expert observers express grave doubts on this point. A few months—perhaps a few weeks—will tell the story.

But even if the rise in prices can be retarded successfully for a while, the process is an extremely costly one for the state. Credit inflation, if it fails to produce the desired result of stimulating business and thereby increasing revenue returns, degenerates rapidly into currency inflation. With a budget already unbalanced by approximately 15,000,000,000 francs (including extra-budgetary military expenditures) the Popular Front regime is preparing to launch a program of vastly increased state expenditures for public works and other "reflationary" measures. Where is the money coming from?

* * *

M. Blum bases his hopes on luring out of bank vaults and woolen stockings the 60,000,000,000 francs of hoarded capital, gold and banknotes hidden away by fearful—or simply careful—French investors. By bringing this idle money back into circulation, he hopes to give a renewed impetus to commerce and industry which will break the hold of the depression and set France once more on the road to recovery.

Can this be done, however, without first removing the shadow of possible devaluation which, despite all the Government's repeated assurances that it will maintain the franc at its present level, continues to hang heavily over French economy? With prices in France already so far out of line with world prices generally, will not the new price increase that has already occurred—even if it is successfully checked, which is by no means certain—make any real economic recovery in France impossible until a better equilibrium is re-established? These are the questions French economic experts are anxiously asking. On the answer which the immediate future brings to them, the fate, not only of the franc, but of the French Popular Front regime very largely depends.

(A French translation of this article is on page 4)